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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Faces Bond Issue

France Reshapes Old Cabinet

U. S. Outlines Liquor Control

German Church Rift Widens

World Wheat Outlook Is Sad

Locomotives Get Stream-Line

THE Washington Administration begins a determined drive toward financial steadiness pending the huge refinancing operations of the Treasury in mid-December. With Acting Secretary Morgenthau's return from Warm Springs the price of gold is not raised for the first Monday since Oct. 24. The bond market, if thus allowed to grow firmer, is expected to absorb $727,000,000 in short-term securities to retire certificates maturing on Dec. 15. The President and Treasury officials stoutly oppose the proposal to meet this indebtedness by issuing greenbacks, as urged by southern and western congressional leaders—Thus they register their stand against inflation.

¶ France sees Premier Camille Chautemps form a new Cabinet out of the wreckage of the old. Of the 18 places, 14 are filled with holdover members. Chautemps himself has been in the past four Governments and is very close to former Premier Edouard Herriot, who is expected to succeed him after Dec. 15, anniversary of Herriot's fall over debt payment. Hundreds of farm meetings are held to demand better prices, 30,000 miners march to protest employment conditions. But steps preparing for direct negotiation with Germany go ahead—France, venting no cheers, is still far from cheerless.

¶ The Washington Government shows its intention of keeping a firm grip on the liquor traffic after repeal is an official fact. The completed code for the liquor industry shocks the distillers by its emphatic outlining of means by which federal regulation is to be maintained. The fixing and posting of price schedules is to be in the hands of the Liquor Control Authority, subject to revision by federal power. The industry may set up its own self-government, but the Government reserves the right of disapproval and change—Plainly Washington plans control, not surrender, when hard liquor flows.

¶ Germany sees opposition grow against the German Christians' proposal, inspired by anti-Semitism, to drop the Old Testament and revise the New. Not only do the 3000 rebelling pastors of the Evangelical Church hold their ground, but large numbers withdraw from the German Christians. Among these are professors and preachers who had been given high offices. Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller refuses to rebuke the German Christians and threatens, with the Chancellor's aid, to form a new church—When politics enters worship conscience buckles on its armor.

¶ The U. S. Army, declares Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, is "relatively obsolete." In his annual report to the Secretary of War he says the army's strength in personnel, material and readiness for use is below the danger line. Since the report was written, however, the Public Works Administration has supplied $144,000,000 for army needs. General MacArthur says the United States does not require an army comparable to the great armies of Europe—But such as it does need must be efficient and dependable.

¶ London learns that the world outlook for wheat is still gloomy. The international wheat commission meets, with American Ambassador Robert W. Bingham presiding over the 25 delegates, and checks conditions in many countries. Soviet Russia remains outside the pact, still feeling that its suggested export quota of 37,000,000 bushels should be doubled. It has been hinted American recognition might affect Russia's stand. Delegates think and talk—Overproduction still cracks its challenge.

¶ Yugoslavia and Turkey sign at Belgrade a peace pact that is one more knot in the net spreading over southeast Europe. The personal adviser of the King of Albania, in Belgrade to sign a new trade treaty, joins in the celebration of the strengthened era of good feeling. Cordial overtures are being made to induce Bulgaria to give its treaty revision ideas, accept present boundaries as final, and join heartily with the Little Entente, Greece and Turkey. The Balkans do nothing by halves—They now plot peace as vigorously as they used to plot war.

¶ The American Locomotive Company applies the stream-lining idea to steam locomotion. A transitional engine type retains the present form in order to use present shop equipment for maintenance, but another adopts radical changes to get rid of all possible wind resistance. The headlight is stream-lined, air pumps cowled, sand box, steam dome, bell, whistle and safety valve are sunk in the boiler jacket, drive wheels are covered. A speed of 120 miles an hour is promised. Lighter coaches come next—Thus motorbus and airplane wake up the choo choo cars.

Distilleries Find Liquor Code No Joke

Firm Grip on the Traffic Not to Be Loosened, Makers Discover

Efforts to 'Fix It' Fail

Only a Few Unimportant Concessions Are Made at Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Disillusion broke over the nation's distillers and other hard liquor producers today as they were finally awakened to the fact that the Federal Government is determined to keep a firm grip on the post-repeal liquor traffic.

It has not been easy to disillusion them. For a week they have clung to their rosy dream of a return to the good old days when they produced liquor at will, advertised and encouraged its consumption by every possible device, and held heavy interests in retail liquor stores, where their products were pushed.

When the Administration first indicated last week that it intended to set up a Federal Liquor Control Authority and keep its hands on the production end of the trade, the distillers were concerned. But they didn't take the threat very seriously. One remarked rather plaintively that "we thought repeal meant repeal" and then proceeded on an energetic application of the political stratagems which worked so well in the old days.

Meant Very Little

But today it was apparent that the displeasure of the distillers meant very little indeed to the Administration. Week-end conferences between distillers and the special interdepartmental committee produced a completed code for the industry which makes few secondary concessions while retaining intact the fundamental of rigid federal control.

Most important concession made was in regard to distilleries now under construction. The original draft of the code would have kept them out of business under a provision limiting production to the pre-prohibition capacity of "existing facilities." This is changed to let the new plants into the fold of legal producers.

A second change amounts to a face-saving device for the distillers. The posting and fixing of price schedules is transferred from the federal liquor control administration to the code authority itself, subject however, to revision and change by the federal power.

An outward appearance of autonomy is granted the industry in permission to draft and set up its own plan of self-government under its code authority. But the iron grip of

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States in Northeast Unite in Campaign On 'Gas' Bootlegger

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Prompt reporting and tracing of interstate gasoline shipments to prevent "bootlegging" of the fuel was recommended today at a conference of tax officials of 11 states.

The officials met to discuss ways of stopping gasoline tax "leaks" through sale of "bootlegged" fuel. Authorities have estimated that evasion of state taxes in this manner has cost northeastern states $200,000,000 annually the past several years.

The conference was closed, but at the conclusion of the morning session, Mark Graves, president of the New York State Tax Commission, announced developments.

"The general consensus on the problem is that there is enough evasion to make it a serious problem for the states," Mr. Graves said, "and one that they should meet not only to prevent tax evasion but to protect legitimate business men in this trade from unfair trade practices."

Represented at the hearing were the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

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Things Present

The editorial "A Misuse of the Mails" is really just a pleasant little reminder that the Post Office Department will have to step some to keep up with the wets, who seem intent on disregarding a statute which forbids liquor advertisements in dry territory.

One thing sure, if you read "A Subterranean Orchestra" on the Home Forum page, you will include Mallorca in your European trip.

Today we come to letter D in the International Alphabet, on the Children's page.

More Hymnal Notes and Vocations on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and more Ad-O-Grams.

U. S. Is Asked to Settle 'Debt' Of Six-Mule Team Load of Gold

Nez Perce, Indian Leader, Calls on Federal Government to Fulfill Promises Given for Concessions Made by Indians in Treaty of 1855

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAPWAI, Idaho—A subcommittee of the United States Senate at a tribal council of Nez Perce Indians was asked by Many Wounds when the Federal Government is going to make good a promise claimed to have been given in 1855 to deliver to the tribe "as much gold as six mules could pull, the gold loaded upon a heavy wagon."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee of the Senate; Senator Lynn J. Frazier and William Zimmerman, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, were present.

Senator Wheeler warned the Indians they should farm their own lands instead of leasing them to whites, "because it will only be a short time until the Government withdraws its support and you will have to make your own living." He advised the tribesmen to coöperate with the agency to stop bootlegging, commenting that drinking has even worse effect on Indians than on white people, and added, "The bootlegger is your enemy, destroying your homes, morals, and children. You should not trade in a town where bootlegging is tolerated. Every Indian who doesn't believe in liquor should help the authorities in cleaning out bootleggers and drinkers."

Joseph Blackeagle, Kamiah, said 60 Indian families in the Kamiah region are self-supporting, and that most of them farm their own lands. He suggested some scholarship system, so that Indians could be sent to higher institutions of learning.

Many Wounds, known as Sam Lott to his white friends, made a dramatic appeal for the gold-laden wagon pulled by six mules. He continued his oratorical exhortation to cover interesting views of the historical controversies that surround the Nez Perces and their reservation.

Representatives of the Federal Government promised to send the Nez Perces the six-mule load of gold as payment for concessions made by the Indians in the treaty of 1855 negotiated at the Stevens conference at Walla Walla, and they still are waiting for its arrival, Lott said.

He charged that the lower Nez Perces were wrongfully deprived of extensive tribal lands in the Salmon River region by the treaty of 1863

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Chautemps Wins Herriot's Support For New Cabinet

German Accord and Safety of Franc Helped by Quick Collaboration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PARIS, Nov. 27—Solution of the two principal problems now facing France—safety of the franc and improvement of relations with Germany—has been facilitated by the speedy formation of the new French Cabinet.

M. Camille Chautemps, Minister of the Interior in the past four governments, early today presented the new Ministry to President Lebrun who had intrusted the reconstitution of the Cabinet to him late Saturday afternoon.

The Government of M. Chautemps who, in addition to becoming Prime Minister remains Minister of the Interior, closely resembles its predecessors. Fourteen of its 18 ministers belonged to the Cabinet of M. Albert Sarraut and the few newcomers do not alter its predominantly Radical tone.

Herriot Supporters Named

M. Georges Bonnet retains the post of Minister of Finance and in a statement to the press this morning he announced his conviction that "energetic and immediate action is necessary to assure stability of our currency. M. Chautemps agrees entirely with me as to the necessity of a rapid balancing of the budget and of opposition to all inflation."

The fact that M. Joseph Paul-Boncour remains Minister of Foreign Affairs augurs well for continuance of diplomatic activity directed toward Franco-German understanding. What is perhaps still more significant is that M. Edouard Herriot, who refused the President's offer to form a Cabinet "for reasons of health," is well represented in the Cabinet. Not only is M. Chautemps considered to be his chief lieutenant but the post of Minister of the Budget has been given to M. Paul Marchandeau who was M. Herriot's undersecretary at the Quai d'Orsay last year.

Further it is understood that M. Herriot has agreed to become delegate to the League of Nations and to represent the Government in any diplomatic missions which may be intrusted to him. Thus he is certain to play an important part in the coming negotiations with Germany on disarmament. In this connection, the Monitor is able to reveal that M. Herriot is desirous not only of agreement with the Reich, but if possible of complete reconciliation, and that he favors direct negotiations with Germany under conditions laid down recently by the previous Government.

Personnel of Cabinet

The personnel of the Chautemps Cabinet is as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Camille Chautemps.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Joseph Paul-Boncour.

Minister of Finance — Georges Bonnet.

Minister of War—Edouard Daladier.

Minister of Justice—Eugene Raynaldy.

Minister of Marine—Albert Sarraut.

Minister of the Budget — Paul Marchandeau.

Minister of Colonies—Albert Dalamier.

Minister of Commerce—Laurent Eynac.

Minister of Agriculture—Henry Queuille.

Minister of Public Works—Joseph Paganon.

Minister of Pensions—Hippolyte Ducos.

Minister of Air—Pierre Cot.

Minister of Education—Anatole de Monzie.

Minister of Labor—Lucien Lamoureaux.

Minister of Merchant Marine—Eugene Frot.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Jean Mistler.

Minister of Health—Alexamore Israel.

Church Dissenters In Germany Gain Powerful Backing

National Socialist Group's Attack on Old Testament Causes Open Break

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 27—The refusal of a large number of German Protestants to countenance religious policies which are the outgrowth of National Socialism culminated during the week-end in a formal break in the ranks of the "German Christians."

The Weimar conference at which leaders of this National Socialist religious group intended to indicate the fundamental unity of the German Christian movement has resulted in a significant open break. Churchmen in Bavaria, Würtemberg, Hesse, the Platinate, Baden, Thuringia and a number of other districts officially withdrew from the German Christians. They openly expressed strongest disapproval of the German Christian attitude toward the Old Testament and the doctrinal changes inherent in the religious policy grown up under National Socialism. The withdrawing groups will support the Union of Dissenting Pastors who are fighting for retention of the pure gospel.

A large number of resignations of prominent Evangelical Church leaders has also been registered this week-end. Dr. Simon Schoffel, Bishop of Hamburg, has given up the post of "Kirchen Minister," membership in the highest body of the Evangelical Church established a short while ago. A number of prominent theologians, including Prof. Frederich Gogarten of Breslau, have also announced their withdrawal from the German Christians.

Based on Party Program

Meanwhile an official statement from the German Christians regarding the recent Weimar meeting defines "the faith movement of the German Christians as a movement founded by advocates of the National Socialist Party on a basis of the party program." All members bind themselves to vigorous support of the national philosophy as understood by Herr Adolf Hitler, the statement adds.

Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller, in an interview at Koenigsburg yesterday, declared the withdrawal of three prominent Tübingen theological professors had nothing to do with the church issue. He averred that the new Evangelical Church stood by the Bible. He hoped the National Socialist movement, which embraced the Third Reich, would establish a new German church, and he would take no step to interfere with the ideals of this new movement.

Government Keeps Hands Off

The Government attitude, to judge from its controlled press, is that the entire matter is an internal affair of the church to be settled by the ecclesiastical bodies themselves.

The Government has more than once through Chancellor Hitler declared absolute freedom for all, and has issued a decree to the National Socialists themselves that members are not compelled to belong to any particular religious movement.

Recent announcement of the Evangelical Church authorities also declared that it had no intention of compelling Free Churches to become united in the Evangelical Church and also indicates that the authorities realize that they have enough to do within their own fields before attempting to interfere in this problem.

Lindberghs Reach Cape Verde Islands

DAKAR, Senegal, Nov. 27 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived at Porto Praia, Cape Verde Islands, at 3 p. m. G. M. T. (10 a. m. E. S. T.) today on their flight from Villa Cisneros, on the northwest coast of Africa. The distance was about 800 miles.

'White Collar' Group Ignored In Civil Works

Jobless Massachusetts Teachers and Clerks Crowded Aside

Funds Are Shrinking

State Education Department Demands Eligibility for Several Projects

As Massachusetts's allotment of money and jobs shrink rapidly it is seen that the teacher, the clerk, and others of the "white collar" group are being crowded aside by the ditch and shovel worker.

Desperately the members of the Civil Works Board are trying to provide work for these groups, but the onus of fashioning projects for the educated unemployed is really up to the local agencies and so far, it is authoritatively stated, the projects have not been provided.

The Massachusetts Department of Education has projects ready for teachers as soon as the eligibility of the department to get money from the board is established. Indirectly, according to Mr. Frank Wright of the department, education will receive some relief on the physical side through the repair of school houses. But here again it is the manual laborer who gets the immediate relief, while the teacher must wait. Mr. Payson Smith is in Washington today in an attempt to establish the department's eligibility to some of these funds.

Decision Expected

Within 24 hours, it is expected a decision will be reached, and if favorable, teachers will be started to work instructing in vocational subjects, instructing the unemployed and doing other services that will not interfere with those already on the pay roll.

The educated have suffered as much as any group, said Mr. Wright, and their right to relief should not be now overlooked.

In the meantime the civil works program in Massachusetts moves on with every indication that it will reach its objective of 97,000 men back to work by Dec. 15. Already approximately 25,000 men have been returned to work with a fair proportion taken from welfare lists and unemployment lists alike.

Of the $12,500,000 allocated to Massachusetts about $6,000,000 has been spent. Of about 30 projects ap-

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Power From Shoals To Run City Plant Voted at Knoxville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 27—By a two-to-one vote, Knoxville has decided to become the first big customer of the new $50,000,000 experimental workshop of the United States, the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is offering electricity from Muscle Shoals and Norris Dam to people in its southern states area.

Complete returns late Saturday night showed 5118 for and 2687 against a $3,225,000 bond issue, which will be used as collateral in obtaining a federal public works loan for a municipal power system to distribute the government's electricity.

Mr. Ray H. Jenkins, manager of the Anti-Bond Association, in a statement Sunday, conceded that the bonds "carried rather decisively." He added, "I am disappointed, but not surprised. Issues were lost sight of. People were thinking in terms of TVA coöperation. It was an expression of coöperation with the TVA and nothing else."

Tennessee Valley Authority has its headquarters in Knoxville and the $35,000,000 Norris Dam is under construction 25 miles north of Knoxville.

British Improvement Shows Great Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—While conditions have improved in France, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Italy, the most marked advance of all has been made in Great Britain, declared Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, former Minister of Labor in the Baldwin Government, in a recent address here under the auspices of the National Council of Education.

The gradual increase of production, particularly in the lines of capital goods, such as iron, steel and building trades, he went on, shows a definite recovery in Great Britain. Prices are rising in the retail trades and a marked upward trend noted in the purchase of securities. Unemployment has decreased during the winter months, when an increase might have been expected.

While expressing admiration for the systems of relief as he had studied them in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, Sir Arthur, in addressing the Conservative Business Men's Club here, said that he favored the contributory system for real unemployment insurance—coming alike from the state, the employer and employee. A permanent unemployment insurance system like the dole is preferable because it is possible to find just who is genuine.

President Sought Criticism At First and Couldn't Get It But Now Faces Triple Threat

Roosevelt Halts Buying Gold Pending Federal Refinancing Dec. 15

Shifting of Policy May Be Permanent

Gauging Commodity Prices to Value of Gold Proves an Intricate Task

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—A determined drive toward financial steadiness in preparation for large-scale Treasury refinancing operations on Dec. 15 began today with the return of Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury armed with his orders from President Roosevelt, at Warm Springs.

For the first Monday since the gold-buying program began on Oct. 24, the Treasury-RFC price on American metal was not raised. This was a significant indication that nothing to unsteady the bond market or general public confidence will be undertaken during the period. Whether the gold-buying program will be resumed after the new short-term securities have been floated is the vital determining question affecting the whole financial future of the nation.

Mr. Morgenthau's first act back at his office was to call a conference of his gold-price adjusters, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, director of the RFC, and Prof. James H. Rogers, of Yale University, co-sponsor with Prof. George F. Warren of the gold-buying, commodity-dollar plan. At the Treasury it was stated that this meeting is for the purpose of deciding what the gold price shall be for the coming few days, but most observers are convinced that a firm order has come from Warm Springs, directing that there shall be no more gold boosts until after Dec. 15, at least. That this may also be the swan-song of the gold-purchase plan is speculatively asserted by many.

Recent Swing to Right

For 18 days, at any rate, the Administration's money policy has swung toward the right. The necessity of retiring $727,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness maturing at the December date has dictated caution. Bankers in touch with sources here believe that the Government will be able to sell its new issue of short-term securities if favorable terms are offered.

The decisive step away from inflation came when it was determined not to pay off the maturing indebtedness with greenbacks. That seductive alternative had been held up to the President. But not by Mr. Morgenthau, Professors Warren or Rogers, or any other of the gold experimentalists.

It cannot be emphasized too often that this group is not inflationist, but entirely dependent upon gold and a return to a stable standard in order to manipulate prices subsequently. Approval of their program by the real greenback printers has led to popular confusion, identifying the group now in control at the Treasury with the western and southern congressional leaders who would pay off debts, not so much with adjusted dollars as with new paper money.

Details of an old dispute—revealing one of the reasons why Mr. Dean Acheson left the Treasury—came to the surface today, after having been held "off the record" on the request of Mr. William H.

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Their Theories Clash

Top, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood. Bottom, Wide World

Dean Acheson
Prof. George F. Warren

Insurance Plan Gives Confidence In Bank Deposits

Two Billions Restored to Accounts Since March Holiday

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Five weeks from today every deposit up to $2500 in a national bank will be insured in full by the Federal Government. On the same day, Jan. 1, the same insurance will go into effect for every Federal Reserve member bank. The same will be true in at least 60 per cent, and probably more, of the state banks scattered throughout the United States.

From one of the shakiest banking systems in the world for a small depositor, the American banking system will become as solid as any in the world. To carry this through, and to set the new system of insurance deposits runing next Jan. 1, every resource of the comptroller of the currency and of the great new federal deposit insurance corporation is today working full blast in the city of Washington.

The forthcoming change is one of the most important and most di-

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Who's Afraid of the Big Brown Bear Seeking Only Friendly Sight of Men?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUCAIPA, Calif.—A "New Deal" for Bruin, in accordance with which the cage doors of captivity will open to a life of freedom for a representative number of California's bears, is the aim of Mr. J. Dale Gentry, president of the State Fish and Game Commission, if the pesky creatures will only give him a little coöperation.

In beginning his program for rehabilitating California's mountain wild life, Mr. Gentry recently ordered six brown bears released in the hills, to roam at will under the strict protection of state regulations against hunters.

The bears received the idea with enthusiasm at first, plowing happily through the underbrush, sniffing familiar smells and searching out the sights and sounds of their almost forgotten stamping grounds.

But apparently this new-found freedom soon began to pall. The wide, open mesa and the tangled thickets of the mountain slopes took on a gloomy and altogether desolate aspect for Bruin, who had spent so much of his life behind bars that the admiring curiosity of human kind had become an important factor. Mr. Bear got thoroughly homesick.

Thus, at least, the residents of Yucaipa explained an unexpected and startling visit from one of Mr. Gentry's "paroled" charges. In true folk-song fashion, Mr. Bear "came over the mountain" to see the sights of civilization once again.

Ambling down the main thoroughfare in search only of harmless amusement, he spread consternation among the townsfolk. Shoppers fled into doorways, cars were driven rapidly away, someone hastened for the constable. Poor Bruin, finding no companionship in streets as lonely as his supposedly long-for hills, climbed a street-light standard at last, and clung there disconsolately until lassoed, pulled down and again given his "freedom."

New Weekly Article On British Finance

A NEW weekly article starts today on the financial pages of the Monitor. This feature, entitled A Window in Threadneedle Street, by H. V. Hodson, will run on Mondays. It will view the developments in the economic and financial world from the vantage point of London, supplementing The Week in Wall Street, by Harold M. Fleming, appearing on Mondays, and The World's Business, by the financial editor, appearing Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Hodson is now connected with the quarterly journal, The Round Table. He was formerly with the London Economist. His recent book, "Economics in a Changing World," gave him a distinguished place among Britain's younger economists.

Includes Inflation Foes, New Deal Enemies and Gold Buying Doubters

Average Man in Fog Over the Situation

Swing to Right Evident for 18 Days; $727,000,000 Must Be Paid Off

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three classes of critics of the gold price raising program are heard in homes, clubs, offices and railway compartments up and down the eastern seaboard. I have heard all three in a recent tour between Boston and Washington.

One comes from that body of men and women who, seizing upon the most vulnerable aspect of Roosevelt's New Deal, hope to bring the whole of that New Deal into disrepute. In the atmosphere of patriotism in which the recovery movement was originally enveloped, they had little chance of making their voices heard. Criticism was almost treason. In vain President Roosevelt asked for it. He had begun his work by saying that he was an experimentalist who would turn his back on any part of his program as soon as he was persuaded that it was mistaken.

But, in spite of the invitation, in spite of the free institutions which the United States still enjoyed, the President got little criticism. Now, however, waves of it are rising from the urban centers, particularly New York. It is clamant, extreme. And much of it does not stick to the point because it is intended as the opening gun in the hitherto sleeping or silently hostile opposition to the New Deal.

Against All Inflation

The second class opposes the policy because of its general antipathy to all forms of currency inflation. As with the first class, it has seized upon the gold price-raising policy as a convenient club with which to beat the inflationists.

The third class of criticism is intent on questioning the wisdom of gold price raising merely because it thinks that that policy not only rests upon an unproved theorem but also must slow down a recovery in prices, instead of promoting it.

All three classes, however, are just as bewildered in understanding the theory back of gold price raising as the "leave it to the President"-ers who, residing mainly in the western States, are now criticizing the critics.

In Washington I have been given an opportunity of hearing explanations of the theoretical basis upon which the gold price-raising policy is founded. I have been commended first to a book called "Prices." Written by Professors George F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of Cornell University. This is a scholarly contribution to the history of prices and to the relations between the items in the general structure of prices.

Theory Plainly Put

Professor Warren, who is the member of the duo who is so close to the Presidential ear, and whose name has been given to the theory, says: "The price of wheat is the ratio of the supply of wheat and demand for it to the supply of gold and the demand for it."

Wheat is simply a designation for any staple commodity. Most of the President's price-raising program since he assumed office has been concerned with altering by artificial means the supply and demand ratio of commodities. He is helping demand by purchases for relief. He is reducing supply by cutting down acreage. The layman, accustomed from school days to the law of supply and demand, requires no assistance in understanding the lift to prices which such tactics should promote.

But, when the program turns to the other half of the dictonomy, the supply and demand for gold, a problem in understanding is immediately presented. It is difficult to perceive how any change in the supply and demand for gold will affect the price of wheat.

Policy and Theory Differ

"Prices" does not help the layman very much. One reads of correlations produced between gold and other commodities. But they represent moving averages over five-year periods. Also they deal with periods when gold was money, or the commodity in which the others were valued. In such circumstances one can at least understand the processes whereby the repercussion of gold on prices is established.

Policy and theory, however, are not the same. First, we don't have to wait five years to get results. Gold price raising is supposed to communicate itself to the price of other commodities immediately. Then, we are to regard gold as part of the price equation in spite of the fact that it is no longer the money standard. Everything now is priced in paper dollars—or money which is no longer convertible into gold.

Doesn't Bother Warrenites

Now this latter difficulty doesn't trouble the exponents of the Warren theory with whom I have spoken. They ask me to regard gold as any basic commodity. If I understand them aright, you might alter the price of wheat or silver, and, according to their theory, you would

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'White Collar' Group Ignored In Civil Works

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proved, there were jobs but for three women, those in Brookfield, a fact that represents one of the most serious problems with which the Civic Works Board is contending.

While the number of women put back to work was small today, the type of work represented received the praise of Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of the women's division of the Civil Works Administration.

Repairing Library Books

The work, which involves the repairing and rebinding of library books represents, she says, the kind of work that could be devised to give work to women.

Mrs. Rantoul stated her intention today of asking Mayor James M. Curley to meet with her and devise the means of getting a fair proportion of women among the 19,000 people who are to get work in Boston.

In the meantime, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, reported a delay in putting 1000 women to work knitting garments to be distributed among the needy.

Because it is necessary to send to Washington for the varicolored yarns to be used, work will not start until Wednesday, but he expects the full quota of 1000 to be at work by next Friday.

Besides the knitters it will be essential to hire inspectors and instructors. Patterns for the garments will be standard and sent out from Washington. Thus a war-time activity will be restored, only this time the women will knit behind the trenches of an economic war for an army of hungry and cold fighters.

Hopkins Orders Wages At 'Prevailing Rate'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, has ordered wages paid at the "prevailing rate" for all persons employed on work projects relating to relief.

These persons must be paid, not out of the civil works fund but out of regular local and federal relief money. A minimum wage of 30 cents was set, compared with a minimum of 40c, 45c and 50c for unskilled workers who are paid from public works money.

Mr. Hopkins' telegram to state relief administrators said: "Effective at once wage rates for all persons employed on projects directly relating to relief offices such as nursing services, interviewing and investigating, work in sewing and canning centers, etc., and all persons employed on projects such as vocational education, adult education, nursery schools, etc., shall be paid at the prevailing wage rate in the particular community for the type of work done and in no circumstance less than 30 cents an hour. Wages for these workers must be paid from local, state or federal relief funds and not from CWA fu ds or through CWA disbursing offices." Most of the persons affected by the order are women.

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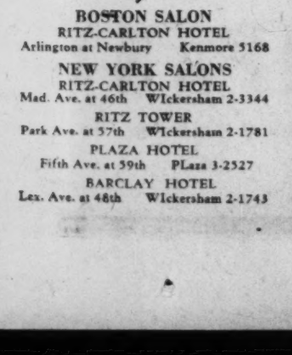

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Canadian Students Oppose Mass Hazing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

THE imposition of a $56,000 damage award with additional costs against the University of Alberta as the result of injuries suffered by a student at the 1932 initiation ceremonies has been the cause of the proposed abolition of mass hazing at the University of Western Ontario in London.

The members of the Student's Administration Association of this Ontario university declare that at no time is it known when injury will take place in such mass hazing as is conducted by Canadian universities and which may come back to the university in the form of an action for damages. The students felt that only by abolition of all massed proceedings would the elimination of the injury hazard from college initiation be accomplished.

Long Island Projects Advanced $55,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 27—More than $55,000,000 has been made available for immediate expenditure in public works projects on or directly affecting Long Island, according to a report by the Long Island Chamber of Commerce. This amount is being advanced by loans and grants-in-aid from the Federal Government, together with state, city or county funds.

Mr. Meade C. Dobson, managing director of the Long Island Chamber of Commerce, said that of this sum $15,435,835 represented direct expenditures of the United States Government.

The largest projects listed by the Chamber include the Tri-Boro Bridge and approaches, $42,000,000; the Jones Beach Causeway and improvement to the Fire Island Inlet channel, $5,050,000, and extensions of Grand Central Parkway, $5,000,000.

President Defers Gold-Buying Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Woodin for nearly a fortnight. It had been known that the Treasury advanced to President Roosevelt a legal opinion objecting to the method by which the gold-buying plan was conducted. This, it is now shown, was the opinion of Mr. Acheson, himself a lawyer.

His arguments were that exchange of RFC debentures for gold did not constitute sale in the eyes of the law. In reply, Mr. Stanley Reed, counsel to the RFC, cited extensive legal authorities proving that such transactions did actually constitute sale at a price—not fixed in money, but in gold. The divergence was referred to the Attorney-General, and he strongly backed Mr. Reed's interpretation.

The only discussion of the matter available at the Treasury today was the statement of a high official that Mr. Acheson's memorandum seemed merely to be a general argument, whereas the Reed draft was a legal opinion thoroughly buttressed by full citations.

In any case, the divergence has only passing interest because no protest of legality of the operations could be carried to court within the few weeks now elapsing before Congress meets and that body would probably be all too ready to "adjust" the law into line with policy.

This fundamental trend of policy toward stability during the next three weeks arises from the nature of the forthcoming operations. The maturing certificates are held almost entirely by banks and other fiduciary institutions, and the Federal Reserve banks, carrying out their open market operations, are estimated to hold between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 of the certificates.

Short Term Notes Expected

To appeal to the holders of these issues, it is expected that very short-dated securities will be offered, with an exchange offer on the $727,000,000 in maturing certificates. Officials generally turn in their holdings almost as a matter of course under these circumstances and with some signs of stability ahead, coupled with a favorable offer itself, little difficulty is anticipated.

But the effect is likely to be a strengthening of market conditions generally, as well as an accession of confidence in financial stability which may exceed the actual bases for such a feeling.

That the venturesome method of greenbacking was not adopted at this juncture does, in Washington financial opinion, mark a turning point in the current experiment. It makes plain the orthodox gold views of the managed currency leaders, and simultaneously forces them to decellerate their pace toward a higher price level. But as the gold price quotation approaches the level of a dollar whose gold has been siphoned out until it is only a little above 60 cents, the necessary slackening of the whole experiment is visible. The roughest riding is over, the bumps in the venturesome road are mostly passed, the dollar's foreign quotation no longer influences the managers—as witness their indifference to the rise in the dollar abroad last week—and the way toward orderly and less alarming currency management seems open.

Allison Named for Soil Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 27—Dr. Robert V. Allison, who received his doctorate from Rutgers University in 1933, has been temporarily appointed senior soil conservationist in the Bureau of Chemistry to plan and direct investigations at the 10 erosion stations of the United States Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement received at the College of Agriculture from Washington. Dr. Allison will serve in the absence of Dr. H. H. Bennett, who has been loaned to the Department of Interior to administer one phase of its recovery program.

Insurance Plan Gives Confidence In Bank Deposits

(Continued from Page 1)

rect reactions to the banking holliday, which tied up every bank in the country at the very start of the Roosevelt Administration. The new law goes into effect Jan. 1, just prior to the second session of Congress in the same Administration, and has developed naturally out of a decade of criticism of American banking.

While admittedly the new scheme is radical and experimental, spokesmen at the Treasury declare that it has progressed far enough already to indicate a major prospect of success.

Besides putting the resources of the Treasury fully behind the cash balances of the small depositors, and in declining ratio behind larger depositors, the new arrangement brings a prospect of a powerful unifying influence throughout the whole banking structure.

By law, federal banks and Reserve member banks are automatically insured; but in addition, the deposits of the state nonmember banks may now, for the first time, be insured under a federal ægis if they come up to certain rigid specifications. There has been a rush by state banks to come under the new provisions, it is learned here.

Banks Rush to Comply

So far, 5528 nonmember banks of the 8600 left in the country, have been given the necessary federa "certificate of solvency." Most of the others are trying to get this certificate.

Banking circles believe that the time has about arrived when a private bank will have to submit to this form of federal supervision to survive, for it is thought few depositors will be willing to intrust money to a private bank which cannot come up to specifications and hence cannot give a guarantee of deposit insurance offered by a competing federal bank. Thus at one stroke the first great move for a unified banking system has been put into effect.

It is the measure of the great banking crisis through which the United States passed last March that the equally drastic changes have been put into effect. On March 13, 1933, hoarding had reached an all-time peak. The volume of money "in circulation" had reached the sensational figure of $7,581,000,000. Since that time, confidence in the banks has been pretty well restored, so that on Oct. 4 the volume of money in circulation was down to $5,652,000,000 which means that practically $2,000,000,000 of dollars—most of it presumably "hoarded"—had been returned.

Strengthens Bank Structure

The insurance of bank deposits is still regarded with suspicion in many circles, yet in its tendency it clearly illustrates the general move of the times away from individualism toward collective action, which is the keynote of the Roosevelt Administration. In particular it is agreed by most outsiders that a reform in banking has long been overdue.

Business revival in America seemed well under way with stock market recovery in the summer of 1932, only to decline again as the weakness and failure of bank after bank poured cold water on the slowly kindling flame.

Many economists attribute the length and severity of the American hard times to the fundamental weakness of the banking structure. Now at last a more solid foundation, in one chamber at least, will be laid. The depositor can go to the insured bank, and deposit his money with the absolute assurance that it will be safe—safe as a government money order; safe as a Postal Savings deposit.

U. S. Asked to Settle Debt of Load of Gold

(Continued from Page 1)

declaring that the upper Nez Perces only signed this pact and that they falsely represented themselves as having authority to express the desires of the entire nation.

Six bands of the Nez Perces were thus robbed by "this malicious and spurious document," Lott said, the tribesman under the leadership of Chiefs Eagle-from-the-Light, Red Bear, Cool-cool-suanin, Te-hole-hole-soot, White Bird, and Peewee an-patah.

Treaty of 1855

The treaty of 1855, agreed to by all the Nez Perces, defined the limits of the reservation, Lott went on. "But when the white discovered gold on this reservation its undisputed possession was disregarded and the whole region was overrun by a horde of miners. . . . Whisky was introduced on the reservation in great quantities and a number of Indian men and women were actually murdered, and the holdings of the Indians were seized or plundered with impunity. The Government not only did not protect us, but agents of the gold-fevered crowd devised a devilish plot and misled the Government into helping them deprive us of our legal rights."

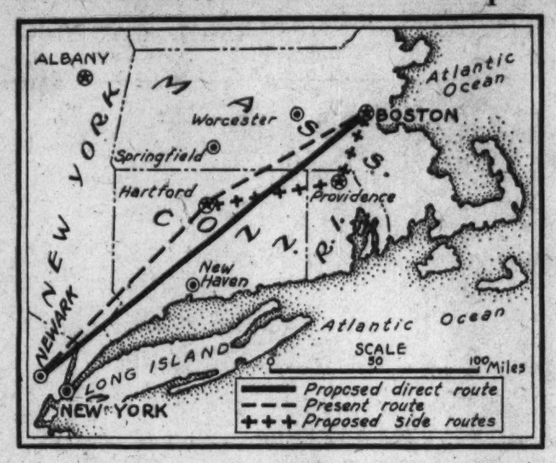
Lott insisted that the treaty of 1863 is without legal foundation, "if for no other reason than on the ground that once caused the white in America to go to war with England, stating that government and taxation without representation is unjust."

The lower Nez Perces knew nothing of the second treaty until officials of the Government began to insist that they move into the limits of the restricted reservation, Lott asserted.

"Chief Te-hole-hole-soot absolutely refused to move from his home on the Snake River and he refused to recognize that paper as having any standing, calling it the 'steal treaty.' He was arrested and jailed.

"The war of the Nez Perces in 1877 followed within a month. The war was called Chief Joseph's war, when as a matter of fact it was the war of Te-hole-hole-soot, and was so called by the Nez Perces themselves. The Nez Perces people feel that the war was thrust upon them, that their homes were stolen from them and that great, great wrong was done."

Shortening the Shortest Air Route From Boston to New York Proposed



Shortening the shortest distance between two points contains all the elements of a paradox.

Yet that is precisely what the public thinks is being attempted when the Government says it will straighten out an air line, thought to match the crow in its directness between two cities.

Of course, there's a catch in it. The public gives the air engineer credit for something not yet attained—direct service between all communities. This is the case in the Boston to New York routing which it is planned to straighten. The main line now swings around through Hartford, Conn., in a sort of arc. It soon will become a direct through-way.

It costs $150,000 to lay a mile of modern concrete highway but for $50,000 the Federal Government will change the entire 190-mile course of the New York to Boston air route.

There is no lifting of tracks. No great rock ledges stand in the path of the proposed direct route, Boston to New York. Trains of the air whirl their propellers in scorn at material objects trying to the patience of highway engineers.

When 15 new light beacons are installed, the through-way air thoroughfare will swing into action. From the main line, "dog legs" so-called, will light side routes to Hartford and Providence. Towers will range from 51 to 91 feet high.

President Is Facing Triple-Critic Group

(Continued from Page 1)

see a sympathetic response in the prices of other commodities.

All that one can say is that this does not sound reasonable. It is plain that if you alter the supply and demand ratio of wheat, the price of wheat must be affected. It is not so plain, but nevertheless is quite reasonable, that if you increase the amount of money available to a community, prices should be affected, because money would be cheaper which is another way of saying that pirces would rise. But to alter the price of one commodity—in this case demonetized gold—and expect such a higher price to be automatically communicated to other commodities, that requires an impossible effort for the intellect.

No Common Understanding

If there were any such automatic relation, at least somebody outside the esoteric circle of Warren theoreticians would be able to understand it.

The proof of the pudding in economic matters is not always in the eating. For instance, President Roosevelt's announcement of gold price raising synchronized with the low point of the current down movement in stocks and commodities, and the stage was all set for a natural return of the recovery which was smothered by the spring speculation. But in the present case the proof is in the pudding. The Wararen correlation has not worked. We will contrast the price figures for the month from Oct. 24, the day before the Government started its gold price fixing policy, to Saturday, Nov. 25.

Price up 13 P. C. in One Day

An official price for gold was first established on Oct. 25. Previously the world price stood at $29.80. On Saturday it had been jumped to $33.76, or an increase of 13 per cent.

In order to be fair to the theory, we might contrast with this increase the status of 13 commodities reduced to an average. Moody's is perhaps the one most sensitive to basic influences. On Oct. 24, this stood at 122.9; on Saturday, it was 124.8; or an increase of less than 2 per cent!

The trouble in talking with some of the Warren theoreticians is that one finds oneself talking in a circle. Wheat did go up a little after Oct. 24, though it has now lost its gain. On Oct. 24 the New York cash price was $1.01⅛ a bushel; on Saturday it was $1.00⅝. But when the price had shown a little gain, a Warren exponent said to me, "Look at wheat. Wheat shows some improvement." You might answer, "Don't you think the price stiffening is due to government buying of wheat, not gold." Even though your answer might sound much more reasonable, you are likely to get a withering look from the Warren doctrinaires. It is your reasonable word against a word which has suddenly grown authoritative.

Look at Silver

Or the item might be silver. Here the rise has been from 37⅝ an ounce to $42⅜, a rise of nearly 14 per cent, or about as much as the rise in the price of gold. Here is a correlation which the exponents of the Warren theory have fastened upon. "Look at silver," the exponent will say, "silver has gone up about 14 per cent. Why, if not because of the gold buying?" You might answer, "Surely the bull influence on silver has been the speculation caused by government leaks that something is to be done for silver." But, again, it is your word against his.

The statement that the buying of gold instead of wheat will be more beneficial to the price of wheat will keep you in a maze long after you have heard it. It is said with such earnestness. You admire the sayers in other respects. Yet you cannot help but wonder where outside the pages of "Alice in Wonderland" the idea came from.

For the falsity of the relation was already in the records prior to Oct. 24. Off-gold Britain affords an example. Over the period from September, 1931, to September, 1933, when the British have seen the price of gold advance 48 per cent, the commodity price level compiled by the London Statist, which embraces average wholesale prices of 19 foodstuffs and 26 raw materials, has been steady. It stood at exactly the same figure in September, 1933, as in September, 1931. Yet the facts do not prevent the statement being made very often in the United States that Great Britain has benefited from an increase in prices as the result of leaving the gold standard.

Program an Expedient

It has always seemed to me, exponents of the Warren theory to the contrary notwithstanding, that the program was a policy and an expedient. The President said it was "a policy, not an expedient." It marks for the first time an official acknowledgment that the century-old price for gold of $20.67 has been cast into the limbo of historical things. That is policy.

The expedient was, in Prof. T. N. Carver's words, to cut off this dog's tail bit by bit, without saying how far the operation was to go, and hoping that the uncertainty would impel people to turn their money into commodities.

But the trick, as we have seen, hasn't worked. Uncertainty abounds, but not the kind of uncertainty that causes people to rish into commodities, but one which provokes a flight from the dollar. As Will Rogers said the other day, the only way to make things go up nowadays is for the Government to buy them. This means an increased reliance upon public initiative to take the place of private initiative.

What is the alternative? To ditch the expedient, which has set the entire world by the ears as well as frozen up private initiative, and implement the policy. In other words, to cut off the dog's tail with a final operation, either by means of outright stabilization or by giving people some indication of the ultimate rate of stabilization.

Chief Factor Is Price

Stabilization may simply be some evidence of a policy that the dollar price of gold is to be kept within a certain range preparatory to the announcement of a new fixed price. It is the fact, not the price or rate of stabilization, that everybody save the Bourbons are concerned about. Whether the dollar price of gold is doubled is not the main factor. It now is what that price is to be.

Devaluation should have been done long ago. And it is to be hoped that, when stabilization does take place, there will be no slavish retention of even the new price in the event that other prices ever get on the toboggan again. Gold, if it is to be used at all, should be servant, not tyrant.

In the present uncertainty, it is reasonable to suppose that stabilization would do the thing that dollar manipulation is expected to do, i. e., boost prices. Confidence would return. The world would be relieved of what is at best a nuisance and at worst a menace to international relations. Private initiative would begin to do some of the work that in default thereof private or government initiative is now doing.

The revaluing of all the gold left in the United States at a lower dollar price would mean that the Treasury would fall heir to a windfall of money, which it could then spend. That would put money into circulation. Here is a reasonable way of helping in the absolutely essential work of price recovery to which any administration at the present critical stage in the country's history must put its hand.

Distilleries Find Liquor Code No Joke

(Continued from Page 1)

the Government is not withdrawn. The federal administration reserves the right to disapprove of the industry's plan and to change it at will—also to draft a plan itself in the event the industry has not completed one within five days of the effective date of the code.

All the Real Teeth

On the other hand every one of the real teeth in the administration plan remains in the distillers code. Licenses of any distiller may be revoked by the Federal Administration, without recourse to the courts; production is subject to strict federal limitation with each distiller under a prorata allotment; transfers from warehouses can be made only in bottles, not in bulk; the so-called "food and drug regulations" are retained; and the prohibition stands against distiller interests in retail distribution outlets.

All in all the Roosevelt Administration has stuck by its determination to keep the distribution end of the hard liquor traffic under its own supervision and control. It is not going to put itself in the position of being responsible for the bacchanalian effects of repeal served by an unregulated liquor industry.

Those who have argued that repeal should mean a complete surrender of liquor traffic control to the states are disappointed and in some cases incensed against the Administration. But both friends of the Administration and those who put the interests of temperance first are inclined to applaud what has been done.

European Youth Going Primitive And Collectivist

Mount Holyoke Speaker Explains Mussolini and Hitler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 27—European youth has broken with its own world, with the individualistic society which puts personal success above everything else. It is seeking to create a new world reared upon the basis of a collective consciousness, in which the individual will find salvation in the service of the group, stated Dr. Walter Kotschnig, secretary-general of International Student Service at Geneva, in a talk before the students of Mount Holyoke College.

The youth of today was not mainly motivated by economic reasons in its revolt against the self-seeking imperialistic "liberalism" of the war age, the speaker affirmed. It had turned from urban to rural civilization, from calculated and reasoned planning to instinctive action, from the complexities of the modern social order to the simplicity of the primitive state. The adherents of the European youth movement had themselves become "primitives," identifying themselves with the peasant. For them the community had become a spiritual reality.

"The word primitive," said Dr. Kotschnig, "gives us the key to what is happening in Europe today. It explains the new nationalism, the fear of everything foreign; the idea that the right to share in a community should depend on biological fact, on community of blood. It explains also the tribute paid by the masses to the new national gods, to Hitler and Mussolini. In this new movement no man exists in his own right. Mussolini and Hitler are no longer personalities but personnifications of the community spirit, symbols of the common life. Hitler himself, as an orator, is an illustration of this truth. As he begins to speak his remarks are not stirring, but he gradually begins to act like a receiving station and the combined energies of the mass speak out of him."

Dr. Kotschnig did not seek to disguise the dangers of the new movement, the excesses to which it had led and still might lead, the persecution of the non-Ayran, the disregard of private rights, the loss of all sense of personality, the endowment of the national hero with superhuman qualities, the triumph of bigotry. That imperialistic elements were to be found in the new movement in certain countries he did not deny, but stressed the fact that the old "liberal" world was always ready to interpret the new world in terms of imperialism, and that imperialism was not a necessary element in the new nationalism, as the nationalistic movement in Turkey showed. The new movement was tending rather, he stated, toward economic and social collectivism.

"The fact that collectivistic ideas prevail in Europe today," he said, "is not necessarily a proof that capitalism is defeated. It is rather conscious of the dangers to the status quo, willing to make concessions, and in the planning along collectivistic lines it is eager to do the planning and the collecting. The new nationalistic group in Europe is being duped and will continue to be duped, as long as primitivism remains, but when primitivism and nationalism yield to collectivism, there is a chance for the new world, a hope for a new peace."

"Already there are grounds for hope," the speaker concluded. "Some of those in the midst of this mass movement have found themselves. The phrase 'symphony of nations' which one hears in Europe is to them no empty term; it means harmony, the realization that the generous impulses of mankind must extend beyond national problems, that the nation itself must subserve the greater unit. Primitive, crude, as it may be, the youth of Europe does deserve our sympathy."

'Split Shift' System Ruled Code Violation By New York Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Working employees in "split shifts" to take care of rush periods each day, and then laying them off during the slack hours, is a violation of the national recovery code, according to a decision by the local compliance board here.

Ruling on a request of a larger tobacco chain to be allowed to work its employees four hours in the morning and four hours in the late afternoon rush, having them take four hours off in the slack period of the day, the board said the proposed system would institute a work day equivalent to 12 hours.

Approval of the "split shift" system would also defeat the purpose of the national recovery program to shorten hours for workers so as to make for employment for persons who are idle, the board said. The board's decision was announced by Mr. Grover A. Whalen, local administrator for the National Recovery Administration, on Saturday.

Mr. Whalen made public lists showing types of retail stores that must operate under the retail code and those that are exempt. "The list of stores coming up under the retail code may not necessarily be complete," Mr. Whalen said. "The fact that a type of store which is supposed to be operating under the retail code has not been included in the first list does not exempt that store from operating under that code.

"Regardless of whether a retail store is included in the first list, or has signed the President's reëmployment agreement or a certificate of compliance, or is a member of a trade association, that retail store must operate under the retail code unless it has otherwise been officially exempted from such operation."

Boston Snapshots

Music by Candlelight—Fifty candles, standing in silver candlesticks in front of the windows, shed a glow of golden light over the spotless white of the pulpit and the pews of The First Church at Wayland, while the majestic music of a Cesar Franck chorale swelled from the organ. The steady flames mirrored companion lights as the darkness deepened outside.

The Reverend Payson Miller preceded yesterday afternoon's recital with the reading of a single verse to the effect that music was an expression of man's highest aspirations. Mrs. Miller, standing by the organist in the gallery at the back of the church, sang several solos between the groups of organ numbers played by Prof. Raymond C. Robinson of King's Chapel, Boston.

A large number of people mounted the stairs of the 118-year-old church to sit in silent appreciation through the recital. In front of us a white-haired man nodded his head in approval. Near by several small children sat reverently quiet. Music like this seems to flood high above the boundaries of time and space. It seemed only yesterday that we listened to similar strains beneath the Gothic arches of St. Mary Redcliff in Bristol, or again in the quiet shadows of a French cathedral, or once more in the cool of the evening after a hot spring day on the Kansas plains at Lindsborg.

The recital was so much enjoyed that others may be planned, we were told. As we turned up the road to Boston, the candles still burning in the upper windows below the tall spire losing itself in the gray mist, twinkled an invitation to come back.

* * *

Homing Cars—Like carrier pigeons, Cambridge automobiles seem to have the homing instinct. But the credit is not due so much to them as to the police of that city. During September and October 146 automobiles were stolen in Cambridge—and every one of them has been recovered. Not content with this excellent record the local police have recovered 15 cars stolen outside of Cambridge, as well.

* * *

Long, Long Trail Ends—For six long years the official automobile of the chief executive of Cambridge has been rolling along proudly. But after 150,000 miles even pride was not sufficient to keep it on the road. Last week the Mayor regretfully informed the City Council that he had learned it would cost more to put the trusty vehicle in shape again than it would to buy a new car. The council acted at once to enable him to purchase a new one.

* * *

"Four Minutes Walk"—Whoever wrote the statement "Four minutes walk from Charles Station" on the Peabody Playhouse programs was either an optimist or else someone who based his calculations on early Sunday morning traffic. Our own experience is quite different. It is not so much the actual distance to be covered which has to be considered but the extreme difficulty of crossing the road from the island in which the station stands. The other night we bounded down the steps from a train, being slightly late for the performance. Rounding the corner we rushed to the subway under the road. Although brightly illuminated it was closed. Iron gates barred our way. Muttering to ourselves we made an about turn and approached the road. We stepped out—but sprang back. With screeching wheels a taxi rounded the circle at about 45 miles an hour. Pauses between other hastening cars were just long enough to encourage us to take a few steps before springing back again. The thing began to look like a Russian dance. Finally, gritting our teeth we stepped out bravely, turning a deaf ear to indignant horns and protesting brakes.

How to Poke a Piggy Off the Highway Is New Problem for Traffic Experts

"This little pig went to market; this little pig stayed at home." But this little 250-pound Ware pig did neither. He simply strayed out onto the narrow road that connects this town with Palmer and acted pig-headed.

Perhaps it was the squeal of brakes as the first car pulled up to him as he stood broadside in the road. It was a poor kind of squeal the pig decided, and stolid in the center of the road raised his head and gave the motorist an example of how it should be done. Echo came from a car coming from the opposite direction, and reëcho from the pig. And the road from Ware to Palmer had the porcine nucleus of a good traffic jam.

The pig squealed complainingly. He didn't like all the publicity, and told the world so. Automobile horns honked, sirens wailed, irate motorists raised protesting cries. Which had no other effect on piggie but to run his squeal up into a high soprano wail. No, he wasn't hurt, just annoyed.

However, when one venturesome motorist attacked the problem on foot things began to happen. He approached the obdurate porker. Tentatively he nudged it with the toe of his shoe while a bus driver leaned out of his window and gave snappy advice. The pig merely grunted peevishly. Emboldened the motorist hauled off and put some authority in the next swing of his boot. But there was no budge to pig.

He did register his disapproval of such tactics, however. With the second swing of the boot he turned and bit the nearest tire. A woman motorist squealed faintly, the driver of the car came out and prepared to defend his tires. The man who had aroused the ire in the pig retired gracefully, leaving the pig in command of the situation with a mile-long traffic jam on either side of him.

A consultation of drivers. A plan. The company moved into the woods on either sides and cut switches. They formed into a platoon and moved upon the porcine enemy enmasse. The pig, protesting vigorously, moved off the macadam. The traffic started. Last seen of the pig he was standing at the side of the road, a gleam of annoyance in his eyes, whether caused by man's inhumanity to pigs or the taste of rubber in his mouth no one will ever know.

Hart Kidnap-Slayers Lynched in California

SAN JOSE, Calif., Nov. 27 (AP)—Thomas H. Thurmond and John M. Holmes, confessed kidnaper-slayers of Brooke Hart, were lynched here last night by a mob of 100 men who smashed their way into the county jail after a two-hour battle to seize the pair. A whooping, jeering crowd estimated at 6000 persons looked on.

The lynching, occurring only a few hours after the torn body of young Hart, son of a wealthy San José merchant, had been taken from San Francisco Bay, climaxed a spectacular battle between officers barricaded in the jail and the mob.

The temper of the crowd grew uglier as the day wore on. Two battering rams pounded in the jail doors after two attacks by tear gas only added to the resentment of the throngs jammed around the jail.

Sheriff William J. Emig, whose quick action had resulted in the arrest of Thurmond while the latter was making a ransom demand by telephone to the Hart home a week after the young victim had been slain, was knocked senseless defending the prisoners. Other officers were manhandled and brushed aside.

Rolph Praises Lynchers

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Gov. James Rolph Jr. said today the lynching in San Jose last night of Thomas Thurmond and John Holmes, confessed kidnappers and slayers of Brooke Hart, should result in fewer kidnapings throughout the country, and that he would pardon any one arrested for the lynchings.

English City Names Art Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—By appointing Dr. J. K. M. Rothenstein, director of Art Galleries at Sheffield, this city has established a new post, for it has never had one director responsible for all the city's art galleries. Dr. Rothenstein recently resigned as director of Leeds Art Gallery.

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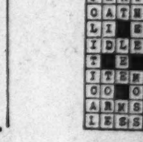

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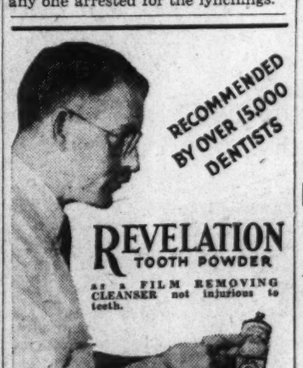

Solution of Junior Cross-Word

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Chase Bank Head Feels Rebuke By Senator Couzens

Told Not to Interfere in Senate Inquiry—Movie Business Improves

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—A sharp rebuke to Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank and brother-in-law of Mr. William D. Rockefeller Jr., administered by Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, marked a resumption of hearings on the Fox film company financing today The rebuke occurred over a matter of procedure in the Seante Committee, but by the time it was over it had brought a declaration from Senator Couzens that the current investigation of stock market affairs will be pushed quite regardless of the wishes of the great banking houses.

Besides this brief scene, the Senate Committee today took up the final chapter of the dramatic story of the great Fox film empire's collapse and then took a peep into the future. As to the past, witnesses brought out that in 1931 the bankers who had taken the film empire away from William Fox, its founder, issued a $4,000,000 dividend, although the corporation was losing money fast and ended the year with a deficit of $5,000,000.

The look into the future was one of the most hopeful notes in the long history of the investigation. Figures for America's motion picture industry as a whole were introduced, showing that the public is once more forming a line before the motion picture theaters of the country and that in the final months of 1933 a remarkable revival has occurred and is still occurring. Times are better and people are going back to the "movies," the figures disclosed.

Couzens Raps Knuckles

When Mr. Aldrich got his figurative rap over the knuckles from the testy Senator from Michigan he had come forward to the witness table to declare the Chase National Bank had no responsibility for the big dividend paid by the debt-ridden Fox company.

Mr. Herman G. Place, vice-president of the Chase Bank, and former president and still director of Fox films was testifying as to the ill-judged 1931 dividend payment. Mr. Aldrich, who has sat in the committeeroom throughout and who has frequently come to the stand to interject testimony, in this instance met the opposition of Senator Couzens, who protested that such interruption was unwarranted, not germane to the immediate matter, and an unjustifiable privilege.

The other Senators who had permitted Mr. Aldrich's intervention in the past, listened in silence, and the incident ended with the Couzens' declaration that the hearings would be carried forward vigorously without banking interference.

Straightway thereafter, Mr. Harley L. Clarke, the man who succeeded Mr. Fox as president of the company, took the stand and declared the dividend had "not been a wise thing."

Big Bulge in Three Months

"The financial report of 1931," interrupted Senator Couzens, "shows that the Fox Film Company had accounts payable and accrued expenses larger than the dividend, at the time it was paid."

Mr. Clarke said this was due to the "rapid amortization of films" during this period of business slump, which surpassed everything that had been expected. The usual "life" of a film, he said, was 78 weeks, after which it was withdrawn, but during the steady declining attendance, this figure was progressively reduced. Financial receipts of the country"s motion picture industry were down to $700,000,000 or about half of the 1929 peak year. In the first six months of 1933 they were down to $275,000,000.

Now, however, continued Mr. Clarke, a remarkable recovery has occurred. The recovery is so great that 1933 is already expected to be at least as good as last year, with "a tremendous rise in the last three months."

"Is that due to the new Administration?" asked Senator Couzens.

"It's due, in my belief, to the partial inflation we've had and the bigger inflation we hope for," said Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Pecora brought out that Mr. Clarke in 1931 was president of both Fox Films and of its holding company, General Theaters, which owned a big batch of its stock and that the mis-timed dividend of the former greatly assisted the bigger company to meet its own obligations.

Now in Receivership

General Theaters is now in receiverhip, while Fox common stock has been whittled down by an exchange of six shares of the old for one of the new. Mr. Pecora asked many other questions attempting to bring out that Fox films had been "milked" by its holding company to aid banking interests common to both.

The process of squeezing the sponge, and forcing out all the millions of "water" included in the original formation of the Fox Company, formed the background of the whole picture today. It was the final chapter in the long and extraordinary story ir. modern American finance.

Fox Film Company, burdened by debt, was "captured" by bankers led by the Chase National Bank in 1930, but the Hollywood venture cost the financial houses dear, and set back Chase by some $65,000,000 alone, evidence has revealed. When the bankers tried to market new stock in the company in 1931 the public was cool, and the nicely-printed stock certificates came back into their own hands.

What followed was the writing off of losses, which had been so long delayed. A total of $37,818,000 of such debts and "water" was squeezed out of the corporation, under its 1933 financial reorganization, Mr. Place explained.

Mayer Denies Fox Story About Hindering Justice

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27 (AP)—Mr. Louis B. Mayer, executive vice-president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, film producers, charged yesterday that the story of Mr. William Fox, former film magnate, concerning the asserted revision of Department of Justice records by Mr. Mayer was "pure fabrication."

Mr. Fox's testimony was given last week before the Senate committee investigating Wall Street. Mr. Mayer, in a telegram to Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, said:

"I have read in the daily press the statement of William Fox to the effect that I told him I had caused the records of the Department of Justice to be changed in reference to the Fox-Loew merger. It is needless to say that I never made such a statement to Mr. Fox and I certainly never made such a request to the Department of Justice or any other department or person. The testimony is pure fabrication."

Christian Science Programs on Air

Mr. John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., will conduct the first of the five periods allotted to Christian Science radiocasts in the current series of the Columbia "Church of the Air" on Sunday, Dec. 3, from 1 to 1:30 p. m., E. S. T., over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Lathrop will speak from the studios of the Yankee Network over WAAB, Boston, one of the local outlets of Columbia. WAAB radiocasts on 1410 kilocycles or 213 meters.

Mr. Lathrop has taken the subject, "There Is Always a Way Out." Music will be furnished by William D. Strong, pianist, and by a quartet which will render the hymns: "Rouse ye, soldiers of the Cross," by James Nares; "Satisfied," with words by Mary Baker Eddy, and music by John Stainer; and James Russell Lowell's "The Present Crisis," set to the music of the old Welsh hymn, "Ton-Y-Botel."

Stations WAAB, Boston; WICC, Bridgeport, and WDRC, Hartford, Conn., will carry this program through the courtesy of Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Sales Company, packers of Buon Pranzo Salad Oil, which company hold these stations under contract for the period in question.

Other dates assigned to Christian Science programs in this series are Jan. 21, March 4, April 22, and June 17. These programs will be radiocast from Chicago, New York, Toronto and Washington, respectively.

Firmin Gemier

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP) — Firmin Gemier, noted theatrical producer and actor, who passed on yesterday, was in the opinion of numerous critics the greatest "Shylock" the French stage ever produced.

He made a two-months' visit to the United States in 1924, the arrangements for his tour having been planned by the late James K. Hackett. Previously the French actor had been instrumental in producing Hackett before the French public at the Odeon, a Government-owned and subsidized theater.

As years advanced Gemier practically gave up his active work on the stage to devote his efforts toward the organization of the International Society of the Theater. In June, 1927, he presided at the first International Congress of the Theater held in Paris.

Fish Nets Form Sand 'Snowshoes'

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Net Roadway at Race Point, Cape Cod

At Race Point, where a flashing beacon warns ships nightly that the tip of Cape Cod is near, discarded fish nets, placed upon loose seashore sand, give firm underfooting to automobiles that otherwise would burrow their treads in the sand. The idea is unusual, but not new, for in India mats once gave firm footing for the takeoff of a great plane, and in southwestern desert areas planks and brush have made wide-tread "shoes" for automotive wheels. With Cape fish prices low, more net roads may be built.

Venezuela to Support Plan for 'United America'

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Nov. 25 (By U. P.)—The first delegates to the Pan-American conference, opening here Dec. 3, arrived yesterday. They included the Venezuelans and part of the Mexican delegation. Señor Jose Manuel Puig Casauranc, Mexican Foreign Minister, is expected from Buenos Aires Sunday.

Señor Cesar Zumeta, head of the Venezuelan delegation, expressed optimism over the expected results of the conference. Regarding his country's position, he said Venezuela, as in previous conferences, intends to support measures tending to unite American countries and to strengthen relations between them.

Tavern-Saloon Again Resisted At State Session

Barrage of Amendments Includes Service by Barmaids

In again, out again.

Another variation in the career of the tavern, already fickle and uncertain, was threatened today. An amendment offered in the House of Representatives would remove the tavern again from the liquor bill after a legislative bolt Friday seemed to have smuggled it into place in the welcome mat to be put out on Dec. 5. The tavern's doors have been banged open and shut with bewildering speed in committees and the various readings.

The tavern controversy was reopened today in the amendment offered by Representative William E. Ramsdell, who proposed that the tavern be struck entirely from the bill. The new amendment indicates the persistence of the opposition to the tavern in the House rather than the prospect of successful deletion.

The barrage of amendments continued until, at the end of the morning session, there were about 40 amendments awaiting action with the prospect of the bill being jammed through for engrossment this afternoon. The Senate will then get the bill for the first reading.

The speed with which the Legislature is finally moving this bill forward is rivaled by the enterprise of the liquor producers, sellers and lobbyists. They are wasting no time in restoring all the preprohibition scenery. Today it is announced that liquor trade marks with such melliferous titles as "Delux Pure Bourbon Whisky" and "Black Watch" are being registered at the office of the Secretary of State.

A bottle of contention is the bottle of liquor to be sold in the Massachusetts drug stores. The amendment proposed by Representative Tycho Peterson, whereby druggists could be certified to sell liquor without a prescription for a fee considerably smaller than the fee of the package stores, occasioned a stormy controversy.

Representative Paul Dever of Cambridge expressed himself as weary of the organized attempts of Massachusetts druggists to obtain special privileges. Representative John S. Derham of Uxbridge, thought Representative Peterson had let the "cat out of the bag" by indicating that they want to compete with the package stores without paying the fees.

Representative Nelson B. Crosby of Arlington offered an amendment which provided that liquor to be drunk on the premises, other than wines and beer, would not be allowed.

Among the amendments pending for this afternoon's session are the following:

Provision for a special ballot to allow all voters to vote at the party primary next April on the question of the establishment of taverns.

Bar Maids Amendment

Provision that licenses for the sale of wines and beer alone be excluded from the aggregate quota of liquor licenses in order to increase the consumption of light beverages in contrast to that of hard liquor.

Provision that women be extended the right to work in taverns serving drinks, not drinking in them.

Provision that only citizens be licensed to serve alcoholic beverages.

Curley Answers Assaults Upon Roosevelt's Program

Arraigns Inventors of Clever Phrases as Foes of Social Justice—Forecasts New Order

"The rubber dollar and the baloney phrase makers will be appraised at their true value, namely enemies of social and economic justice and worshipers of the Golden Calf, when the public ultimately, rightly understands President Roosevelt's plans," stated Mayor James M. Curley in a speech this afternoon over Station WNAC defending the President's acts.

"Apparently there are still men in America" said Mayor Curley, "who pose as leaders of public thought, who fail to recognize the all-important fact that this Government was created for the benefit of the people of America and not for the accumulation of money and enrichment of a few at the expense of the many.

"America has too long worshiped the Golden Calf. The time has come to change the monetary system and to give humanity the opportunity for the fulfillment of the aspirations of free men, citizens of a free nation."

Mayor Curley called upon every individual interested in his family and his fellow man to support whole-heartedly the President, to whom he referred as the "Great Humanitarian."

One of President Roosevelt's earliest political supporters in this section, Mayor Curley unsuccessfully fought the Smith forces in Massachusetts in the quest for delegates to the convention that nominated the President.

The "brutal assaults that have been made upon President Roosevelt and the persistent sniping of his National Recovery Act," were condemned by the Mayor as part of a program to maintain a system of finance "that has become obsolete and through which 80 per cent of the people have been impoverished for the enrichment of 20 per cent of the people."

"The assault has been confined," Mayor Curley said, "to an attack upon the financial features, which have been classed by some as Socialistic and by others as rubber money and baloney. They would have you believe that under the gold standard we were living in utopia during the period of its operation rather than in the United States."

The only real prosperity that Great Britain has known in the past 12 years, Mayor Curley said, "has been that which has been in evidence since the abandonment of the gold standard."

Journalism Teacher to Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Prof. William L. Mapel, director of journalism at the Lee School of Journalism, at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., on a grant made by the Oberlaender Trust, of Philadelphia, will spend the summer of 1934 studying work in schools of journalism and in technical schools of printing and allied arts in Germany. Mrs. Mapel will accompany him.

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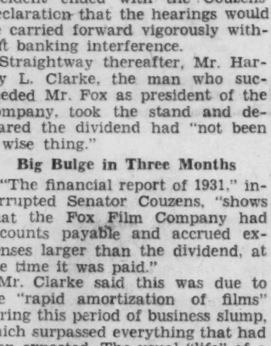

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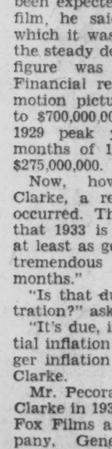

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   The great U. S. Army Pan American Flight—20,000 miles—through Central America, down the West Coast to Chile, across the Andes and up the East Coast of South America to Washington, D. C.

   A host of automobile records by Pierce Arrow, Studebaker, Auburn, Ford, and others too numerous to mention here.

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Boston Emissary Back From 18,000 Mile Trade Tour

George P. Tilton Spent Seven Months Boosting Port Abroad

An 18,000-mile tour of the British Isles, Scandinavian countries and most of Europe as "envoy extraordinary" for the port of Boston is the mission recently fulfilled by Mr. George P. Tilton, executive secretary of the Boston Port Authority.

The purpose of the tour was to inform trade interests in the various cities visited about the advantages of trading through the port of Boston. Among the advantages which Mr. Tilton outlined were that Boston is nearly a day's steaming-time nearer Europe than New York or nearly all other North Atlantic ports, its reasonable port charges, its accessibility to the open sea through deep channels, and its mechanical facilities, particularly the fine passenger and freight terminal at Commonwealth Pier.

The development of Boston as a terminus of direct service, not merely a port of call, for more overseas shipping services is one of the primary objectives of the Boston Port Authority. Later since Mr. Richard Parkhurst took over the active supervision of the port affairs as vice-chairman of the Port Authority a few years ago, he has stressed the need for keeping up with the parade of competition among ports in the North Atlantic.

Went After Business

Mr. Tilton's good-will tour in the interests of the port of Boston is the outgrowth of the belief that the way to get business is to go after it rather than wait for business to come to the port. It is not a sporadic effort, he explains, but part of a definite plan to establish friendly trade contacts and to assist shipping interests using the port to maintain them on a fair and profitable basis.

He declares the accomplishments of the Port Authority in the last three years have justified the complete cooperation of all commercial interests in Boston and New England. Concerning his first-hand study of trade opportunities and the friendly contacts established by the tour, Mr. Tilton says that everywhere the response was cordial, the results gratifying.

Mr. Tilton was approximately seven months abroad. He left Boston on the Saturnia last April. His "trade" passport was a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States commending the purpose of Boston's emissary of commerce. His "diplomatic" credentials included introductory letters to heads of all transatlantic shipping services in their home offices, heads of railroads, large ship owning firms and forwarding agencies, and to all American Express agents.

Results Expected

He visited all the overseas offices of Thomas Cook & Sons as well as other travel agencies. Their favorable reaction to his mission convinced the Boston port representative that their eagerness to cooperate in promoting travel to and through the Port of Boston will show important results in the future.

Here is the itinerary Mr. Tilton covered:

Trieste, Venice, Munich, Basel, Lucerne, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Monte Carlo, Cannes, Marseilles, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Madrid, Seville, Cordova, Lisbon, Hendaye, Biarritz, Paris, London, Hull, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Leith, Dundee, Glasgow, Manchester, Bradford, Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, Le Havre, Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo and Gothenburg, returning to Boston in the Britannic from Liverpool.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	920kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agricultural markets.	Popular pianist...	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Holiday program.	popular.....	Dell Campo, tenor.
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch..	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz.....	Cosmopolitan Trio	Cowboy Tom.....
6:00	Radio Camera Club..	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	Buck Rogers.....
6:15	Organ recital; sketch.	records; talks....	Fischer Orchestra.	Bobby Benson....
6:30	Reports; sports talk.	News flashes and	Black and Blue..	Vera Van; orch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	organ recital....	Weeks Orchestra.	Light's Orchestra.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Popular vocalists.	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill....	Music; talk.....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	Lum and Abner....	Music on the Air..	Organ recital.....
7:45	Radio Nature League.	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter.....	Brunswick Orch..
8:00	Side Show; barker,	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra....	Studio recital.....
8:15	soloists; orchestra...	program	Edwin C. Hill....	"As I See It"
8:30	Tony's Barber Shop..	Floyd Gibbons;	Bing Crosby; Len	Melodies of Italy
8:45	Red Davis sketch...	Young's Orch....	Hayton's Orch....	program .....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	NRA speaker.....	Dance program...
9:15	soloists; orchestra.	tenor soloist.....	"The Town Crier"	Organ recital....
9:30	Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Lulu McConnell;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	edy program.....	Hugh B. Dobbs....	Jones's Band.....	Reports; news....
10:00	Durrell String Quar-	ContentedProgram.	Street of Dreams.	Wayne King and
10:15	tet recital.....	Gene Arnold.....	Fischer Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
10:30	Rines Orchestra.....	"K-7," sketch.	"Greek Orator"...	News Service.....
10:45	Talk, Harry Hopkins.	"Tramp Steamer"	Reports; news....	Willard Robison &
11:00	Reports; sport talk..	Forecasts; news...	Raymond Pugh &	Deep River Orch.
11:15	News Flashes.....	King's Jesters.....	Brunswick Orch..	Boswell Sisters...
11:30	Midnight Frolic,	Jack Denny and	Glen Gray's Casa	
11:45	vaudeville	his orchestra.....	Loma Orchestra..	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information, Alan Prescott.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, "The Outlook for 1934," Roger W. Babson, at luncheon program.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings by John Charles Thomas and Philadelphia Orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "The Study of Yucatan."
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:45 WBZ, "La Traviata," by Portland (Ore.) Opera Company.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Pruning the City Budget," speakers program.
7:30 WNAC, Talk by James Roosevelt.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; trio; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Kentucky Colonels on Parade for NRA," with Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Don Vorhees's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Dramatic sketch and concert orchestra, from Chicago.
10:45 WAAB, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.
12:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Another Tavern Joker

The Massachusetts Legislature has the people worried. They do not know whether the no-woman-but-dancing tavern was a humorous or serious gesture of the august body on Beacon Hill. It has been called the laugh of the week, but there is, of course, the possibility that this decision to prohibit women but to allow dancing is the expression of some subtle statesmanship hidden to the layman's eye.

But the tavern started out as a joke—a joke on those who honestly thought the saloon would be eliminated—and there is consistency in its ending up as a joke.

Mystery of the Dancing Men

Legislative history is replete with the humor or the something else of statesmanship. Consider the law passed and actually put on the statute books by a western Legislature. It went something like this: "When two trains approach an intersection, both shall stop and neither shall start until the other has gone."

* * *

Now the Massachusetts Legislature is providing for the playing of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, the enjoyment of the dance with the partners left out—unless the tipplers dance with each other.

Thousands for Fancy Steps

Mayor James M. Curley announced today that the City of Boston will provide $300,000 for the purchase of material with which to construct the ornamental steps, extension of the bathing beach in connection with the development of the South Boston Strandway.

The federal Civil Works Administration, it is understood, is to provide and additional $300,000 as the national share of the work, this sum to go to the employment of the 1000 or more men necessary for the new operations there.

O. D. Khaki for Relief

Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of Boston was urged by Mayor Curley today to ask the Federal Government for some 1,500,000 yards of khaki cloth out of the great store of such material remaining after the World War. This cloth, the Mayor after the conference announced, is to be cut, fashioned and sewed into thousands of overcoats for the children of parents in Boston who this winter will be unable to provide these necessities for their children.

* * *

The Mayor said that he had advised Mrs. Rantoul to ask the state authorities for the use of one of Boston's great armories where 1000 women can be employed at living wages making these garments. The city treasury and supply departments would have to employ 50 additional workers each to take charge of the clerical features of this project.

Curley Seeks Airport

Mayor Curley is going to Washington tonight to ask the War Department to establish a federal airport on Governor's Island in Boston Harbor. This is an old project of the Mayor's. It had been favorably received by the department during the Administration of President Hoover but was not acted upon then.

The proposed federal airport on Governor's Island would be consolidated with the Boston airport in East Boston by filling in the flats and shallow channels between the island and the main land of Noddle Island, as East Boston was formerly styled. The Federal Government is to have entire control of the Governor's Island part of the airport. The work would involve leveling off the top of the island, the earth to be used to fill the flats.

Music

Jan Smeterlin

Mr. Jan Smeterlin, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. He opened his program with Chopin's B minor Sonata and closed it with a group of shorter pieces by the same composer. Between came the Suite "Bergamesque" of Debussy and the Paganini Variations of Brahms.

With such a conventional list, an artist challenges interest on the ground of his playing alone. Mr. Smeterlin is one of the few pianists now active who can afford to take such a risk. He is particularly successful with Chopin. His way with the Polish composer is very individual, but he imposes his conceptions on the listener without difficulty. He makes no concessions to the sentimentalists in his renderings. From him you must take your Chopin straight. It is really a relief to hear this music set forth so musically, without the usual reliance on exaggerated rubato and oversweetened tone.

Occasionally Mr. Smeterlin leans a little too far back, and his tone tends to hardness and his phrasing to squareness, as they did at moments in the first movement of the sonata and in the Prelude of the Debussy Suite. But these are very minor defects when set against the total effect. Possibly the most remarkable achievement of the afternoon was the playing of the Brahms Variations. We have no fondness for the variation form, but no one could fail to be impressed by the musicality of Mr. Smeterlin's interpretation.

An audience of fair size was warmly appreciative. L. A. S.

Motion Pictures

Beautifully Done

It looks as if a sweet and wholesome screen play would shatter all attendance records, outdoing, as well it should, the brazenness of Mae West or the sentimentality of "Tugboat Annie" in box-office success. The long queues of patient people awaiting their chance to get inside the RKO Keith Theater and then do a lot more waiting for a seat cast happy reflection on the public's sense of values. Patently, what the public wants is something very fine—when it can get it. And "Little Women," which had a gala opening last Friday night and ought to be due for an extensive run, is superlatively fine. It is sweet without being sugary and wholesome without preachiness; and it is an artistic production great enough to be of universal appeal.

In view of the thorough and thoughtful review of this picture by the Monitor's dramatic critic in New York, Mr. E. C. Sherburne, further comment seems superfluous—almost impertinent. We can only say as simply as we may that for us, this book, beloved of three or four generations, is quickened into a new life of spiritual and visual beauty on the screen. The aural accomplishment, too, is in accord. Mr. Paul Lukas's singing of an old German song, to his own accompaniment, in the guise of Professor Bhaer, is to be counted among the treasurable episodes.

It was to be expected that Miss Katherine Hepburn would bring all her artistic fervor to a brilliant projection of Jo, using the expressive instruments of her lithe figure and pliant voice and enkindling by that unmistakable inner fire the swing and stride and eager energy of Miss Alcott's heroine. Enspelling it is to watch the nuances of emotion sweep across her mobile face like cloud shadows on a sunny meadow.

And pleasant it is to see Miss Spring Byington, who does fluttery, addle-pated feminity so well, compose herself into a warm and serene and entirely womanly Marmee—tender without softness and wise and good without self-righteousness. The shy Beth and the demure Meg of Miss Jean Parker and Miss Frances Dee, Amy's heroic struggle to overcome "putting on airs" and selfishness, lapping over so humanly to her own side in spite of herself, and dauntlessly carried out by Miss Joan Bennett, all contribute their living portraiture. Miss Edna May Oliver's testy Aunt March and the bearish Grandfather Laurence of Mr. Henry Stephenson are both terse character sketches. Mr. Douglas Montgomery is an acceptable Laurie and Mr. John Davis Lodge is Brooke.

Mr. George Cukor wields the directorial baton with sympathetic understanding. Lighting, old-fashioned costuming and settings are all carefully considered factors in this consummate American picture-making. M. L.

"Blood Money"

Mr. George Bancroft returns to the screen in "Blood Money," a twentieth century picture now on view at Loew's Orpheum, in which he exhibits the he-man virtues to the pleasure of his hungry public. Mr. Bancroft plays a bail bondsman (Bill Bailey) who is on excellent terms with the underworld and a considerable political power. He is happy with his night-club sweetheart (Miss Judith Anderson) until who should come along but one of those "society" girls with a terrible craving for adventure (Miss Frances Dee). After the usual double-crossings and misunderstandings Bailey is restored to the arms of his true love.

In other words, it's a rather silly film, sentimentalizing the underworld in a way that is outmoded. Its dramatic value is slight and its cinematic value less. Miss Anderson has had the misfortune to be miscast in her first screen part. Miss Dee is completely unconvincing as the thrill-hunting débutante.

'Master of Men'

Very masterly indeed is Mr. Jack Holt in "Master of Men," a Columbia production at the RKO Keith Boston Theater. That is, Buck Garrett is master of pretty nearly everybody but himself. He climbs from Hunky laborer in the steel mills to an executive position and marries the owner's daughter. There you reach for your hat, but have to put it down again as the film proceeds to tell yet another story about how the market got Buck where he was weak, and he had to lose all in order to regain his happiness. Two films in one.

Miss Fay Wray assists as the patient wife of the Hunky on the make. Mr. Theodore von Eltz is the suave villain of the piece. But most important is the contribution of Mr. Walter Connolly in the rôle of a wise and humane broker who saves the Hunky, the situation and the picture. L. A. S.

German Appointed To Harvard Faculty

Dr. Robert Ulich, a noted German educator, has been appointed visiting lecturer on comparative education at Harvard University, it was announced this morning at University Hall.

Dr. Ulich has been until recently professor of philosophy at the Higher Technical School of Dresden and formerly served as counselor in the Ministry of Education in Saxony. He will be in Cambridge during the second half of the present academic year and will give a course at the Harvard School of Education.

An article written by Dr. Ulich in the Harvard Teachers Record last winter, attracted wide public interest. In discussing the structure of the American school system he asserted that Americans take pride in the fact that their schools are not divided into two systems in accordance with class distinctions as is the case in Europe. "Nevertheless, there is great need for maintaining democracy in the schools of this country by measures other than a mere lowering of standards and putting every child through the same course irrespective of his accomplishments."

Alabama to Stay Dry Another Year at Least

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama's bone-dry laws continue in effect regardless of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and no opportunity to change them will present itself in the regular course of events before the next session of the Legislature in January, 1935.

A determined move to legalize 3.2 beer in the State was checked several weeks ago by announcement from Gov. B. M. Miller that he had no intention of calling another special session of the Legislature during his term of office. Governor Miller has several times indicated he is an ardent prohibitionist. The prohibition issue, however, is expected to be paramount in the gubernatorial campaign which is now getting under way.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"HAZEL KIRKE" (Peabody Playhouse). Melodrama of half century ago given serious and effective treatment by The Stagers. Held over for second week. 8:30.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert)—Conrad Nagel in comedy, with Irene Purcell. Reviewed last Tuesday. 8:15.

Movies

KEITH'S — "Little Women," Louisa M. Alcott's Concord story, with Katharine Hepburn, 9:45, 11:45, a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Cradle Song." Dorothea Wieck, the teacher in "Maedchen in Uniform," in sympathetic role. Reviewed Saturday. The Boswell Sisters on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:45.

BOSTON—"Master of Men." Jack Holt and Fay Wray. James Melton sings on stage. 10:14 a. m., 1:23, 4:41, 7:50, 10:50.

UPTOWN—Sinclair Lewis's novel, "Ann Vickers," with Irene Dunn and Conrad Nagel. Stage revue, "Alice on Broadway." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 7:53, 10:41.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"College Coach." Paramount at 9, 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:05, 7:53, 10:41. Fenway at 2:07, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

STATE—"The Prizefighter and the Lady." Reviewed on Friday. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:15, 9:45.

Music

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Apollo Club concert conducted by Thompson Stone. Ralph Talby, baritone, soloist. 46 Beacon Street. 8.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 8:15.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Ski class. At Brimmer School. 7:30.

FREDERICK J. LIBBY—Lectures on — "Home Fires of Peace; Can We Keep Them Burning?" In the Guild Room of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline. 8.

SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—Talk by Seymour L. Andrew, chief statistician of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, on "Banking and Recent Developments in the Banking Field." Talk at 7:45 follows dinner served in Parker House at 6:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Last of Clarence Henry Haring's South American series of lectures. Subject—"South America and the United States." 8.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano and Katherine Baxter, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"The Drama of Modern Turkey." Lecture by George R. Farnum, Honorary Consul General of Turkey. 2:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Roger W. Babson speaks on "The Outlook for 1934," following 12:30 luncheon in Georgian Room of Hotel Statler.

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance: "Greek Art, IV," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

AERO CLUB—Meeting and dinner at 6:30. Following dinner Commander Jerome C. Hunsaker speaks on "History and Future of Lighter-Than-Air Craft," and Capt. Albert L. Edson discusses "Recent Developments and Future of Aviation."

FREDERICK J. LIBBY—Lectures on "President Roosevelt's Foreign Policy," at the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 6 Byron Street. 12:30.

ZONTA CLUB—"The New Deal in Banking," discussed by Nicholas E. Peterson, industrial statistician of the First National Bank. Meeting held in the First National Bank, 180 Devonshire Street. 6.

Another Sharp Gain Reported in 'Ads' Of Nation's Newspapers

That the newspapers of the country are sharing in the present uptrend in business was shown today with the receipt of reports of display advertising in the daily newspapers of the 52 leading cities of the United States by the Massachusetts State Recovery Board.

The reports, compiled by Media Records, official national newspaper statistical bureau, show that total display advertising linage for October was 86,503,128 lines, comparing with 84,152,604 lines in October last year. The gain was 2,350,524 lines.

It is of interest to note, the report states, that since October, 1929, there has not been a single month in which newspaper display advertising in these cities has not shown a loss compared with the corresponding months of the previous year until August, 1933. In that month there was a gain of 7,000,000 lines and September's gain was 1,000,000 lines.

The uninterrupted falling off of newspaper display advertising reached its low point in July with a loss of approximately 1,400,000 lines. The upward trend was established within 60 days after the inauguration of the NRA.

The Recovery Board announces that for the first time since 1929 there has been a continued improvement over a period of six months in employment, weekly pay rolls and average weekly earnings, and that the present percentage of employment has not been equaled since 1931.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight, with lowest temperatures in the middle 20's; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature, followed by rain late in the afternoon or at night; decreasing northwesterly winds, shifting to southeasterly during late Tuesday and increasing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and considerably colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy with rising temperature, followed by snow Tuesday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature, followed by rain on coast, with rain or snow in the interior Tuesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southeast or south and increasing Tuesday; fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Tuesday; rain or snow Tuesday night.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:51 p. m., Tuesday 8:14 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair weather is probable, except rain over south, and rain or snow over north portion Wednesday and Thursday; colder Monday and Monday night, warmer Wednesday, colder Thursday night and Friday.

Inflation Gets Another Big Boost As Parade of Rubber Balloons Nears

Grrr! Pfsss! Woof!

Meows and squeaks, oinks and quacks are reported in the making at Tony Sarg's shop. Tony Sarg, in case you don't know, is the man who makes such queer rollicking rubber balloons imitating skyscraper species of peculiar animalia.

There's Mickey and Minnie Mouse who nearly lost their voices they squeaked so much this fall at county fairs; there's Pitter Patter the pretty caterpillar from Pitterton, Patsylvania, who needs new horns; then Funny Bunny whose tail got lost in the Rabbitsville Hound Derby; Fafnir, the frollicking rollicking dragon; Felix the good-natured cat; Gorgeous Goliath the rubber giant; and last but not least—Finnan Haddie the famous pink and emerald fish.

But voices are being repaired and blow-out patches stuck on where needed—the circus must go on. This time Boston is the lucky town, for on Thanksgiving Day, Jordan & Marsh Company plan to hold the biggest, funniest, and happiest parade of "horribles" ever seen in New England. Seven hundred and fifty college men have been hired to tug on the ropes that keep Goliath from soaring aloft, that make Funny Bunny wiggle his ears, Fafnir snort fire, Finnan Haddie undulate, and Pitter Patter pitter patter.

Good Old St. Nick will head the parade. Eighteen bands will furnish music and 22 floats will help make the picturesque part of the parade worth seeing.

Now "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?"

Not the "Three Little Pigs" for they will trail along right behind the woof woof, and then will follow giraffes, monkeys, clowns, elephants, cows, and all sorts of "manimated" things. Parade starts at the Charles Street Embankment and ends on Washington Street.

Model School Phones Installed in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

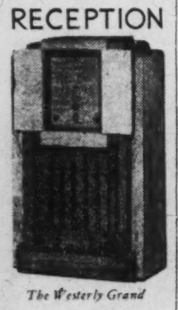
LONDON—The Post Office, in collaboration wit hthe Board of Education, has prepared 1000 model telephone installations in schools throughout England and Wales. The experiment is being undertaken in response to requests from business men, who find many boys and girls afraid to use the telephone.

The instruments are of a standard design. Each is fixed into a compact portable cabinet so constructed as to allow the working of the mechanism to be visible. Gramophone records illustrate the various sound signals such as "number engaged" and "number unobtainable."

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
57 HANOVER AND 897 ELM ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
19 NO. MAIN ST. CONCORD, N. H.
570 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.
401 ESSEX LAWRENCE, MASS.

HILLGREEN, LANE & COMPANY
Builders of Church Organs Since 1898
ALLIANCE, OHIO

The CENTER of RECOVERY
Today New York is the natural goal of alert people seeking fresh opportunities ...buying, selling, trading. The Taft...Times Square's great, modern hotel...is in the midst of all business and entertainment activities. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.
Tune in on George Hall and his Columbia Broadcasting Orchestra.
HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

NOW...a Radio GUARANTEEING WORLD-WIDE RECEPTION
New 15-550 METER SCOTT ALL-WAVE Deluxe

The Westerly Grand
RECEIVE broadcasts from Europe, the Orient, Australia—'most anywhere on the globe you choose—direct! This new, laboratory-built instrument of precision engineering is guaranteed to tune in foreign stations 10,000 miles or more away, with full loud speaker volume and natural tone fidelity, at all seasons. What a way to broaden your world-culture! Hear press dispatches from England's stations ... typical national music from Spain—symphonic music from Germany ... opera from Rome ... other fascinating programs from the ends of the earth. Recalls travel-thrills for those who have been ... and adds to the pleasant anticipation of those who are going. Superb on domestic broadcasts, too! Costs no more than many models of ordinary receivers. Send coupon for all details, technical specifications and performance proofs.
"USE THIS PROOF COUPON"
E. H. SCOTT RADIO LABORATORIES, INC. 4450 Ravenswood Ave., Dept. CS-113, Chicago, Ill.
Send me full particulars regarding the SCOTT ALL-WAVE DELUXE, 15-550 Meter Superheterodyne Radio Receiver.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins DEC. 10

Fosters Now Feature
STERLING by Towle
LADY DIANA, CASCADE, SYMPHONY, CRAFTSMAN, OLD BROCADE
We will be pleased to send price lists of any pattern you may desire.
The Towle Silversmiths, who have made many beautiful patterns, are the leading makers of Sterling flat silver in this country.
Fosters-Jewelers
FOSTERS JEWELERS BLDG.
THE J. A. FOSTER CO.
Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Frederick Hamilton & Staff, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS
OPTICIANS
Eyes Examined and Glasses Fitted
185 MATHEWSON ST.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The NEW Analytical Bible
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Nov. 25
The Bible that unfolds the Bible
The Christmas Gift Supreme
MRS. LENA M. COOMBS
Representative
410 Angell Street Tel. Plantation 0847
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BAKED GENUINE SMITHFIELD HAMS 75c lb (Raw Weight)
BAKED COUNTRY VIRGINIA HAM 60c lb (Raw Weight)
BAKED COUNTRY SHOULDERS 30c lb (Raw Weight)
HOME-MADE FRUIT CAKE 75c lb
SHIPPED ANYWHERE
Ewart's Cafeteria
112-114 No. 5th St., Richmond, Va.
522 13th St. N. W., at F St., and 13th and P Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.

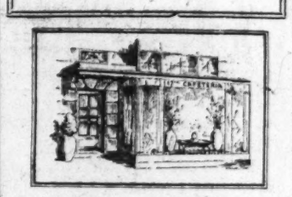
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
Sixth and Grace
RICHMOND, VA.

a welcome gift always
Martex Towels
with the long life underweave

Sell Your OLD GOLD
Now is the time to sell your old watches, dental gold, jewelry, etc., at the highest market price ever paid. Mail to us, insured postage. Check sent at once, articles held 5 days to insure approval. Send for folder.
Horace Remington & Son Co.
91 FRIENDSHIP STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Ruth's Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
3176 Mt. Pleasant Street
Tel. COL. 3508
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400


17th Cafeteria
724 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
One block west of The White House
HOME COOKING
Breakfast 25c-35c
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner a la Carte
Fresh Vegetables

The Mode
for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR
Exclusive in Washington for
Fashion Park Clothes
Henry Heath Hats of London
11th and F Streets
Washington, D. C.

Gross-Ashworth Beauty Salon
We specialize in Permanent Waving on all textures of hair especially limp and lifeless hair. Prices $5.00 to $10.00
Excellent Beauty Service $.50

1918 EYE ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tel. Met. 9611

The Allies' Inn
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
GUEST ROOMS

Hand-Hooked RUGS
Copies of Old Colonial Patterns in All Color Combinations
22x36-inch size

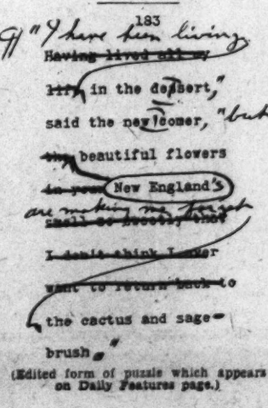
For Christmas Gifts $2.95
24x48-inch $4.95
27x54-inch $5.95
Hand-Hooked Chair Seats..... $1.25
McDevitt's Drapery Shop
1314 G Street N. W. Dist. 3211
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHESTNUT FARMS
MILK AND BUTTER
than which there are no MORE important ingredients for successful cooking, have always been noted for their SUPERIOR QUALITY, dependable SAFETY and complete PURITY. The finest procurable. Ask for them by name.
CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY
Washington, D. C. DEcatur 1011

New Fur-Trimmed Coats $18
Specially purchased, specially priced. Silk-lined coats of quality woolens with large fur collars and furred sleeves. Sizes 14 to 20, 38 to 50.
Second Floor
KING'S PALACE
810-818 7th St., Washington, D. C.

Pruitt & Zimmerman
Incorporated
REGISTERED PLUMBERS
ROOFERS
ELECTRICIANS
LOCKSMITHS
HEATING
Distributor for R-S OIL BURNERS
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONE-STOP SERVICE
GAS, OILS, TIRES, BATTERIES
PARKWAY FILLING STATION
14TH and PARK ROAD, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GREASING, WASHING, PARKING
ROAD WORK Phone Col. 6554

The Editor's Puzzle


(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

A quality ideal — that won't be lowered!
ST. ALBANS FLEECY WOOLEN OVERCOATS
$29.50
"The Young Men's Shop"
1319-1321 F St., Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington
The Christmas Store is now ready
The Toy Store is open, and is filled with hundreds of the toys and special features that make it so thrilling to be a child at Christmas-time. Sixteen high-speed elevators are ready to carry you to any floor you want—our ample gift stocks have been garnered from every corner of the world—gift wrapping—a generous delivery service—and a host of other special services make it a real pleasure to do your holiday shopping in The Christmas Store.

Penn. Avenue at 8th Kann's WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOYLAND Invites You!
Bigger, more attractive, more exciting than ever is this 1933 Toyland at Kann's. Everyone is invited to come and see the Electric Trains running—the hundreds of beautiful Dolls—the Toy Autos that look just like real cars—the Bicycles, Games, Mechanical and Educational Toys! It's a great sight! And it's a great place to buy the things that will please the youngsters you happen to know. Bring the children with you! Come often!

Secretarial College
For Educated Girls
Practical Training. Modern Languages. First-Class Posts.
MISS MILDRED RANSOM, 15 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE, Marble Arch, LONDON, W. 1. England. Tel. Pad. 6202.

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EUROPE AMERICA
Authorised Christian Science literature and periodicals will be found in the libraries on White Star Boston-New York Steamers.
Services
LIVERPOOL to BOSTON & NEW YORK via Queenstown
Georgic (M. V.) Fri. Dec. 15 — †Adriatic Sat. Jan. 13 — Georgic (M. V.)
Britannic (M. V.) Sat. Dec. 30 — Sat. Jan. 27
†Via Halifax, N. S., instead of Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg
Olympic..Wed. Dec. 13 — Olympic..Wed. Jan. 10
Majestic..Thur. Dec. 21 — Olympic..Wed. Jan. 31
NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL
*Britannic (M. V.) Thur. Dec. 14 — *Britannic (M. V.) Fri. Jan. 12
*Georgic (M. V.) Fri. Dec. 29 — ‡*Adriatic..Fri. Jan. 26
‡Via Halifax, N. S.
*Via Galway and Queenstown.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON via Cherbourg
Majestic..Sat. Dec. 9 — Majestic..Wed. Jan. 3
Olympic..Fri. Dec. 22 — Olympic..Fri. Jan. 19
For full particulars apply *White Star Line* Offices and Agents everywhere.

BURBERRY

Catalogue and patterns post free on mention of "C.S.M."
OVERCOATS
give double service
Overcoat & Weatheroof in One Garment
Designed to meet every conceivable change of weather or temperature, they are light enough to be comfortable on warm days, yet provide
Complete Protection in Wet or Cold Weather
Made from the finest pure wool materials, they keep out bitter winds and ensure a wealth of warmth on cold days.
Proofed by Burberrys
process, all fear of rain penetration is obviated, however prolonged or heavy the downpour, yet Burberry Overcoats ventilate naturally and are worn on fine days without overheating.
BURBERRYS Ltd. HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

HOLLOWAY BROTHERS
(LONDON) LIMITED
Builders of Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, London
for DISTINCTIVE and ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION
WEST END BRANCH: 43 South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.
HEAD OFFICE: Bridge Wharf, Millbank, London, S. W. 1

D·H·Evans'
for
Christmas *Gifts*

Specially styled for the full figure is this **SILK-LINED VELVET COATEE.** The smartly ruched collar and full sleeves to wrist are important fashion details. In Black or Brown. Sizes 42, 44 and 46 inches **39/6**
Sizes 48 inches.....45/9
Blouses—Ground Floor
D. H. EVANS & CO. Ltd. Oxford Street, London, W. 1

BON MARCHE ★
BRIXTON, S. W. 9
For Your
Christmas Gifts
Variety **Quality**
★ **Low Prices**

Housing Experts Form Association To Exchange Ideas

To Speed Up Clearance of Slums and Building of Low-Rent Units

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—To assist where possible with the organization, supervision and operation of low-cost housing projects, both rural and urban, the National Association of Housing Officials, consisting of federal, state and local housing authorities, has just been set up here. It takes its place among the family of governmental aid organizations located near the University of Chicago.

Plans for the formation of the association, which is sponsored by the Public Administration Clearing House, were made at a meeting of housing authorities Nov. 25. Although not able to attend, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator, welcomed the new enterprise with a message bespeaking the need of the kind of assistance it offers.

The problem of getting housing projects started, Mr. Ickes said, "is one which means a great deal for the present emergency unemployment situation in creating jobs to get men back to work, but it also means much for the social rehabilitation of our American cities and towns. I would like to take this opportunity to express to the state and local housing officials present my appreciation of their coöperation in this nation-wide endeavor."

"A year ago," said Mr. Ernest J. Bohn, chairman of the housing committee of the Cleveland City Council and president of the new organization, "there was only one state housing board; today there are 13. A year ago there was no municipal housing whatsoever; today numerous cities are taking active interest in it, with three having organizations already established.

"In addition to all this there is a federal housing corporation to which $100,000,000 of PWA money has already been allocated, which will shortly start operations in Detroit and other leading cities.

"There is a well-recognized need for the coördination of the various public housing agencies, which have been increasing in number so rapidly. We intend to work closely with all existing agencies and to do what we can to help make their work more effective."

Like its parent organization, the Public Administration Clearing House of which Mr. Louis Brownlow is director, the new agency will offer the services of an informational exchange, gathering and disseminating the latest data on matters which come within its range.

Bituminous Coal Production

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Bituminous coal produced in the United States during the week ended Nov. 18 totaled 7,655,000 net tons, the Bureau of Mines announced, an increase of 6.2 per cent over the previous week.

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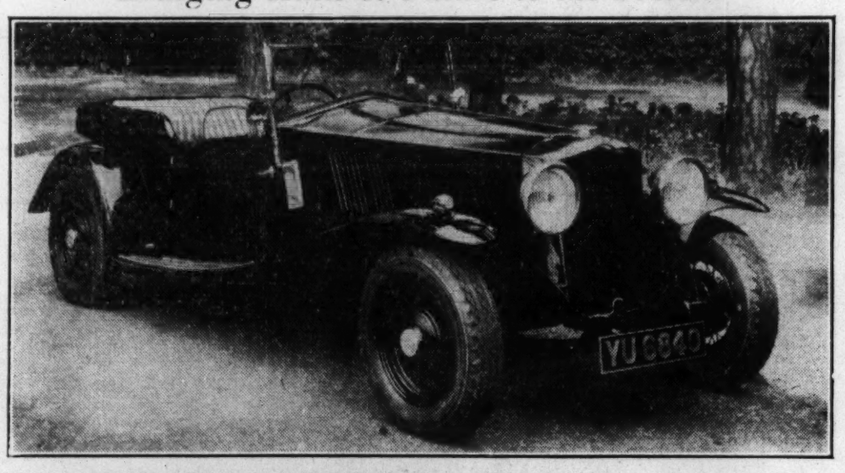
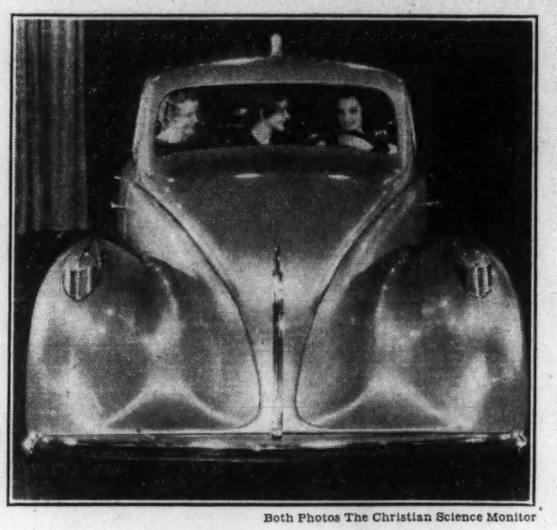
Bringing Hints of Future to the Present





Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Two Late Automobile Models

Upper Picture—A Terraplane Eight in a British Sports Body Designed by Capt. Noel Macklin and Mr. Reid C. Railton Who Made the Plans for Sir Malcolm Campbell's "Bluebird." Lower Picture—Car Designed by Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit, to Show As a Car of Future.

Development of Automobile Marvel of Modern Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Behind the development of speed and refinement in the modern automobile is perhaps the most marvelous single achievement in the whole field of industry. It has revolutionized modes of travel even to the remotest ends of civilization.

With the automobile came mass production. It gave to the world a new technique in engineering, in manufacturing and in distribution. In the words of Mr. Alvan Macauley, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, probably no other commodity plays such an important rôle in industry and commerce as does the automobile.

At the present time there are about 33,000,000 automobiles registered throughout the world. Seventy-two per cent of these are in the United States. Trucks and passenger cars have opened the veldts of South Africa, the plains of Uganda, the jungles of west Africa, the mud and sand of Nigeria; the cocoa plantations of the Gold and Ivory Coasts and the dense bush country of the Gabon and middle Congo. A hint of the rapid adoption of the automobile in all parts of the civilized world is gleaned from the fact that in 1916 the world registration was only 4,232,242 cars, and most of these were in the United States.

Ten Per Cent of Workers

Ten per cent of the "gainful workers" in the United States are employed either directly or indirectly in the automobile industry, according to United States Labor Bureau statistics. By 1929 the number of persons employed directly was about 500,000 with an annual pay roll in excess of $750,000,000. These figures are for the automobile factories only and do not include those of parts, accessories, bodies and tires.

Side by side with the upward sweep of new standards set by the automotive industry has gone the increased earning power of labor. Probably nowhere in the world have working conditions so consistently improved as in Detroit. The eight-hour day has been standard for years, while wages rose steadily to levels without parallel. Indications are that the industry will be among the first to adopt a still shorter week.

Many fortunes have been made in the automobile industry. Some of those who have been identified with it since its inception have accumulated wealth beyond their dreams. The present capital invested in the industry is about $2,000,000,000.

Mr. Henry Ford's cash position, reported earlier this year, was more than $300,000,000. To him it doesn't seem so long ago since he was a humble engineer at the plant of the Detroit Edison Company. Mr. Henry M. Leland was experimenting with marine engines. The Fisher brothers were with their father in the blacksmith and carriage shop in Norwalk, Ohio. Mr. Walter P. Chrysler was working for a railroad company. Mr. William Crapo Durant was a salesman. Mr. John and Mr. Horace Dodge were interested in bicycles. Mr. James Couzens was a car checker in the Michigan Central yards. The three Graham brothers were farmer boys down in Indiana. Mr. Roy D. Chapin was only a youngster and Mr. Alvan Macauley was with National Cash Register.

Seems to Know No Bounds

The dominating position attained by the automotive industry defies computation and its influence seems to know no bounds. It would be difficult to imagine what would be the condition of roads today if it had not been for the automobile. There are now more than 9,000,000 miles of highway in the world, and in the United States alone the capital investment in good roads amounts to billions of dollars.

Outside of the United States and Canada and the western countries of Europe, most of the great world areas have very few railroads. Until the coming of the motorcar these areas were dependent upon the kind of transportation that had been in existence throughout the centuries. The picture is rapidly changing.

The high-wheeled wheat wagon of the Argentine, especially constructed to go through deep holes, and drawn by from 16 to 20 horses, is being replaced by the motortruck running on wide dirt roads. Many in India are traveling in buses. All over the world this flexible transportation is reaching back into the interior of great productive areas, speeding up the interchange of commodities, changing the age-old habits and leaving, with the individual, a larger percentage of the total economic value of the products he is producing or transporting.

Motorists have paid for most of the highways that have been developed. In the United States they pay 10 per cent of all taxes from all sources, and in 1932 their share of the burden amounted to $1,947,992,000. Taxes levied against motorists and motors have increased 300 per cent per vehicle since 1919.

Ranking as the first manufacturing industry in the United States, automobile building has many ramifications. It uses 80.4 per cent of the total consumption of rubber, or 253,006 long tons annually; 43 per cent or 22,568,000 square feet of plate glass; 53 per cent of the total consumption of leather upholstery, and 85 per cent of the gasoline. All this means work for additional hundreds of thousands of hands in the mines, forests, shipyards and railroads.

Only Buy One-Third

"All the gold in the world would buy only one-third of the automobiles in use and the facilities necessary to their operation," Mr. Macauley said. "As the demand for cars increases, the demand for steel, coal, lumber, cotton, rubber and scores of other commodities increases automatically. They cannot completely recover until the demand for cars insures the recovery, so firmly rooted has the industry become in scarcely more than a quarter of a century."

Illustrating an effective combination of a body designed for travel in Britain and on the Continent, and a motor and chassis built for American use, is a Terraplane eight dressed in a body conforming to British sports car design and exhibited recently at the Olympia Show in London. The car is known to the British motoring world as the Railton Terraplane.

Concerning the future of the automobile, Mr. William B. Stout, leading exponent of the application of aerodynamics to land travel, declares that the motorcar is pointing the way to the time when a driver may easily make a 600-mile journey in a day. He says that the car of the very near future will be streamlined to the point where a substantial decrease in power consumption is obtained. This means, he says, that the engine will be mounted in the rear.

All engineers now agree, it is said here, that the power plant belongs in the rear of the car. This type will make its appearance soon, but exactly when, manufacturers will not say. According to Mr. Herbert Chase, consulting engineer of New York, the introduction of this type of car lags because of a tendency to avoid changes until they no longer can be avoided. According to Mr. Stout, the changes that are made are enforced by demands of motorists for more speed, less expense and greater riding comfort.

Prof. W. E. Lay of the University of Michigan foresees the day when automobiles will make 50 miles on a gallon of gas.

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Cosmic Ray Data Of Settle Flight Fill New Place

Highly Significant, Says Preliminary Report by Professor Compton

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—Highly significant results have been obtained from the stratosphere in measuring the cosmic rays, it is announced here by Prof. Arthur H. Compton, natural scientific director of Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle's balloon expedition last week.

More flights into the stratosphere will be needed, however, to complete the knowledge of the recently discovered rays from the almost inaccessible region, the University of Chicago physicist added.

His report of a fortunate outcome of the most elaborate natural scientific attempt to explore the highest skies was given after initial examination of the records made by the apparatus installed in the balloon's gondola. The equipment was brought here for study.

Whether the findings will encourage the physical scientists who hold that the universe is ever building itself up, or will hearten the theorists contending that it is running down is not yet known. A third set of physicists believes that the cosmic rays will actually aid neither hypothesis.

However if such vast questions may be left untouched by these rays whose existence was unknown a quarter of a century ago, still other immense possibilities are attributed to them. Another view of the cosmic rays is that they are the cause of material evolution.

What new information actually has been obtained has not yet been deciphered, for the calculations are intricate and will require some time to complete. It took Commander Settle and Maj. Chester L. Fordney only some six hours to climb 61,237 feet into the sky, but it may take weeks to appraise what they registered of the rays in that swift ascent.

Their trip, from a natural scientific standpoint, was largely a preliminary one, Professor Compton indicated. The conditions in the stratosphere were new. From what has been learned, Professor Compton said, new apparatus will be built for the next excursion into the stratosphere, whenever it may come.

Professor Compton and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology, have advanced contrary theories as to the character of the rays. Physicists have lugged their apparatus to the tops of sublime crags; have dropped down with it as deep into the earth as mine shafts dug into the depths would allow; have gone under the waters to push their hunt. And yet there remain spots on the globe they hope to fill in.

To the stratosphere they have looked as a great testing spot, for its thin air seemed likely to show the cosmic rays behaving in a manner to indorse either the Compton or the Millikan theories. Both Dr. Millikan and Dr. Compton had apparatus in the gondola, and each set is expected to show the same outcome, whatever it is.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

MR. TOM WATSON is a business man who has the courage of his convictions. He operates a small news, candy and soft drink stand on one of the busy streets in the wholesale district, in the front of which recently appeared this sign: "No Beer Sold Here!"

"I've seen too many good men ruined by drinking the stuff," explains Mr. Watson, who is a retired member of the International Typographical Union. "I will not help to injure anyone by selling it."

Byrd Announces Base In Antarctic to Study Storms' Beginnings

ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP, en Route to Little America, Nov. 27 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd announced Saturday plans for a unique experiment in polar exploration on the rim of the south polar plateau.

He proposes to establish a winter base for continuous meteorological observations in a hut buried in snow, completely isolated from the rest of the party, even from Little America. One or possibly two members of the expedition will be left in charge for four months in total darkness. By well over 300 miles it will be the nearest base human beings have attempted to maintain at either pole.

Admiral Byrd said advancement to that base with equipment will be one of the first jobs of the expedition after the flagship is moored at the barrier. It would be as far from Little America as Washington is from Chicago.

"The chief reason for getting this base down," said Admiral Byrd, "is to study antarctic weather. The south polar ice cap is the greatest weather breeder in the world. The storms that originate there affect crops and living conditions throughout the whole Southern Hemisphere.

"Up to now all antarctic weather observations have been confined to coastal bases. We want to push inland, and by coördinating those observations with others made at Little America, we hope to develop important information dealing with how these tremendous storms are born."

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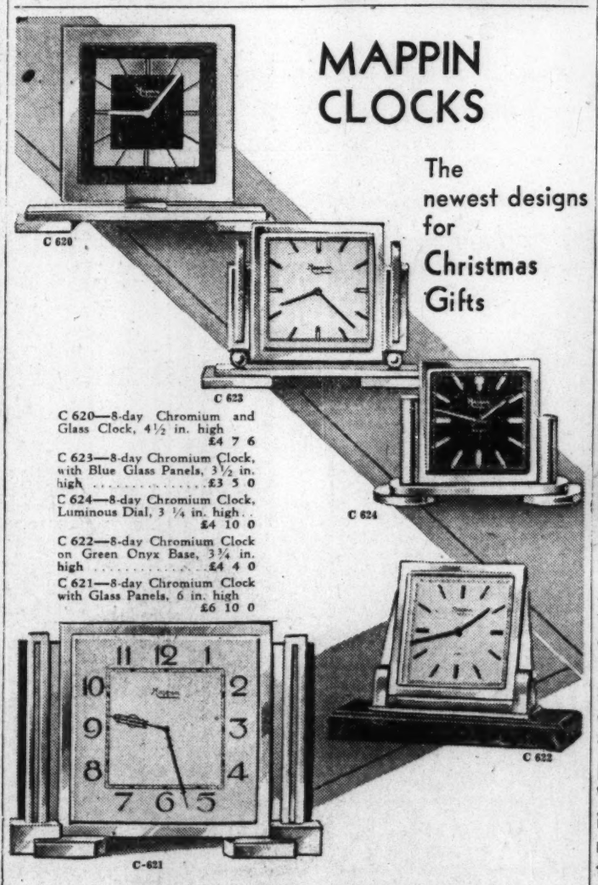
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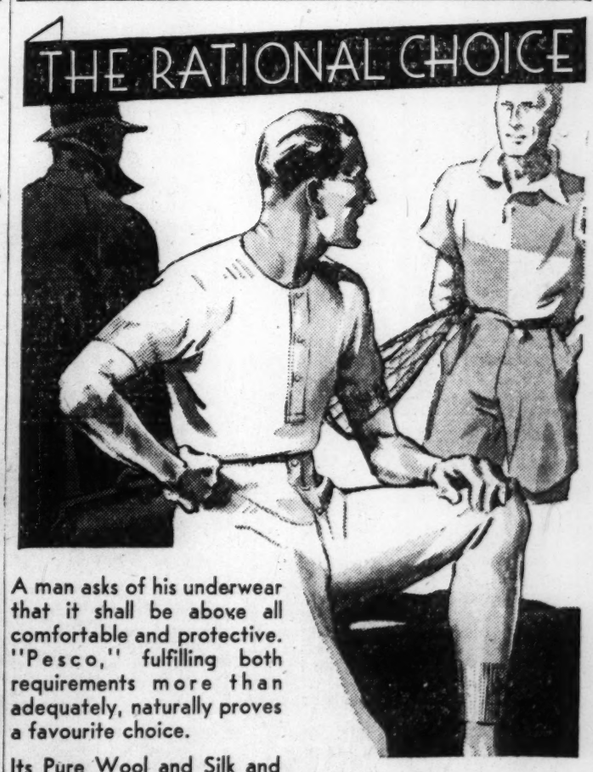
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The Children's Page

Thanksgiving Season in Animal Town

By RALPH BERGENGREN

"DO EAT your breakfast, Mr. Bear," said Mrs. John Bear, "and stop thinking about that Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. You will write it much better after you have had a nice breakfast."

"I dare say. I dare say," said Mr. Bear. "Yes, you are right. Breakfast first, Thanksgiving Day Proclamation afterward. Thankful for breakfast. Thankful for good wife and children. Thankful for living in Animal Town. Thankful for having John Bear for Mayor. Thankful for—"

"Is it quite modest to tell everybody they ought to be thankful for having you for Mayor?" asked Mrs. Bear.

"Perhaps not. Perhaps not," said Mr. Bear. "But they ought to be."

"They may think of it for themselves," said Mrs. Bear. "And I'm sure they ought to. But just now I'd be thankful if you'd eat your breakfast."

"I promised Editor Squirrel he should have that proclamation for the Animal Town Gazette by day after tomorrow and it is already the day before tomorrow," said Mr. Bear. "But you have spoken the truth. One cannot write Thanksgiving Day proclamations and eat breakfast at the same time. Now I will firmly put the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation out of my mind. I will eat my breakfast."

They were all at breakfast in the Bear home, Mayor John Bear, Mrs. John Bear, their son Theodore Bear and their little daughter Dorothy Bear. Thanksgiving Day was coming, and the Mayor, as he had just said, had promised to have the Proclamation ready for Editor Squirrel to print in the Animal Town Gazette.

"Papa eat breakfast. Papa eat breakfast," said little Dorothy.

"For my part," said Mrs. Bear, "I'm thankful Thanksgiving Day comes only once a year. You always do make such a fuss over that proclamation."

"It s a very important proclamation," said Mayor Bear, emptying the honey pitcher over his saucer of cereal, "and I shall be thankful when it is written. But I'll write it today."

"So you said yesterday," said Mrs. Bear.

Mr. Bear Tries Again

"And so I repeat," said Mr. Bear. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. There are so many things to be thankful for in Animal Town that the great difficulty is to think of all of them first and get them all into the Proclamation afterward.'

"I wouldn't try to mention all of them," said Mrs. Bear. "I'd just mention a few, and let the animals think of the others for themselves."

"Perhaps you are right," said Mr. Bear, finishing his cereal and lapping the bowl clean with his tongue. "Yes, my dear, I dare say you are right. Thanksgiving as usual. Yes, that's it. Thanksgiving as usual."

So Mayor John Bear kissed Mrs. Bear and their little daughter Dorothy, and patted Theodore on the back with his big, fatherly paw, and put on his overcoat and hat, and hurried away to the Town Hall.

Even without any proclamation at all everybody in Animal Town would have been thinking about Thanksgiving Day, for they all enjoyed Thanksgiving Day so much it might fairly have been said that no sooner was one Thanksgiving Day over than they began thinking about the next.

First there would be the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation in the Animal Town Gazette, and also a Thanksgiving Day poem by John Owl, the well-known Animal Town poet, and then the preparations for the Thanksgiving Day feasts, and then the feasts, and then they would begin thinking about the next Thanksgiving Day.

It was almost supper time in the home of the Mouses several days after Mayor Bear had hurried away from his home and family to compose his Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. Mrs. Mouse was setting the table for supper. Mr. Mouse was reading the Animal Town Gazette. Willie Mouse was helping his mother. Little Henry Mouse was trying to help both, but he was not big enough to be very helpful.

"One more thing I'd be thankful for come Thanksgiving Day, William Henry," said Mrs. Mouse, "would be if you would stop reading that Animal Town Gazette and entertain Henry. I know the dear child means to be helpful, but I have almost fallen over him twice and the next time I may fall over him altogether. And where would our supper be then?"

"On the floor," said Mr. Mouse, without looking up from his paper. "Put him on my knee, Emmaline, and I will read him the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation."

"I should like to hear that myself," said Mrs. Mouse. "I always do enjoy a good Thanksgiving Day Proclamation. Upsy-dupsy, Henny-penny, and sitsy-witsy on Papa's knee while he reads you a pretty story."

"Tick-tock," said Henry. "Want tick-tock."

"Here it is," said Mr. Mouse, faking his watch out of his pocket. "Henry play with tick-tock while Papa reads paper."

"Bear has done very well," said Mr. Mouse. "We may all be thankful to have such a mayor. Don't shake it too hard, Henry. Now listen to this Emmaline."

"I must sit down," said Mrs. Mouse. "I shouldn't really enjoy it standing up."

The Proclamation

"'To all animals,'" read Mr. Mouse, using the sing-song voice that he always used when he read aloud, "'Greeting and Proclamation by Mayor John Bear, Animal Town Hall, hear ye, hear ye, to wit and be it known of all that Thanksgiving Day shall be celebrated as usual and on the usual day and in the usual manner and with the usual thankfulness for all the usual blessings. So on Thanksgiving Day, as we gather around the festal board in our separate homes throughout Animal Town, let us all be thankful with humble hearts like that of yours truly and thankfully, John Bear, Mayor.'"

"Do you imagine, Emmaline," said Mr. Mouse after Mrs. Mouse had sighed with pleasure over the Proclamation, "that the T. Wentworth Bears will want our Willie to pass the nuts round the table?"

"I have heard nothing about it," said Mrs. Mouse, getting up and resuming setting the table. "And of course Willie is a bigger boy animal than he was last Thanksgiving."

"I'm not too big to run round on a table like the Bears have," said Willie. "Why aren't we big animals like the Bears, Mamma?"

"The Mouses have always been small animals, Willie," said Mrs. Mouse. "I'm sure I don't know why, but that's how it is. Your Papa would be very small for a bear, but he is a fine, large animal for a mouse."

But a few days later Mrs. Mouse received a note from Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, written in a large fashionable paw on honey scented paper. And the note said:

Dear Mrs. William Henry Mouse:

I am taking my pen in paw to ask if you and William Henry can spare me your dear little Willie to pass the nuts at the close of our Thanksgiving Day dinner.

The sight of your dear little Willie running about on the table with nuts added so much last year to the pleasure of our family gathering and guests that I am very hopeful you will permit him to do it again.

Lovingly yours,
Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear.

Thanksgiving Day came, and in every home in Animal Town the feast was spread, and none with more fashionable elegance than in the home of the T. Wentworth Bears. But, of course, nobody thought the less or the more of the T. Wentworth Bears for that. In Animal Town, being fashionable or not being fashionable was just a matter of taste, and if Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Mouse thought no less or no more of Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear because Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear liked to be fashionable, neither did Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear think the less or the more of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Mouse because Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Mouse liked to be not fashionable. As Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear sometimes said, she felt like a mother to Willie Mouse, and as Mrs. William Henry Mouse sometimes said, she felt like a mother to Tommie and Ellen Bear.

Open House in Animal Town

And there were always some animals at a Thanksgiving Day dinner whom a human might have thought didn't belong to the family, for in Animal Town everybody thought of themselves as belonging to one big family, and if a Fox or a Rabbit or a Raccoon felt he would like to eat his Thanksgiving Day dinner with the T. Wentworth Bears, he just looked in, and if there was room for him at the table, why there he stayed. This is, of course, as it should be, though it isn't that way with human people.

And some came and went. Nobody ever knew just where John Owl, the poet, might be looking on and thinking his poetical thoughts, or when Mr. Squirrel, the editor, and his capable secretary, Marion Squirrel, would dash in to get some item for the Society Column of the Animal Town Gazette.

It was getting on toward the time of nuts in the T. Wentworth Bear dining room, and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear had been more and more wondering if anything could have happened to delay Willie Mouse. Grandfather Wentworth Bear had asked twice, "Where's the little feller that passed the nuts?" And Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear had replied, "He is no doubt on the way, Grandfather Wentworth." And then she had added to herself, "I do hope he is."

"Here I am, Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear," cried Willie Mouse, running slowly into the dining room. "I hope I'm not late. I came as fast as I could but I couldn't seem to come as fast as I thought I could come."

"I was a little afraid you couldn't, Willie," said Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear. "But it's quite all right. By the time you have got your breath we shall be just ready for the nuts."

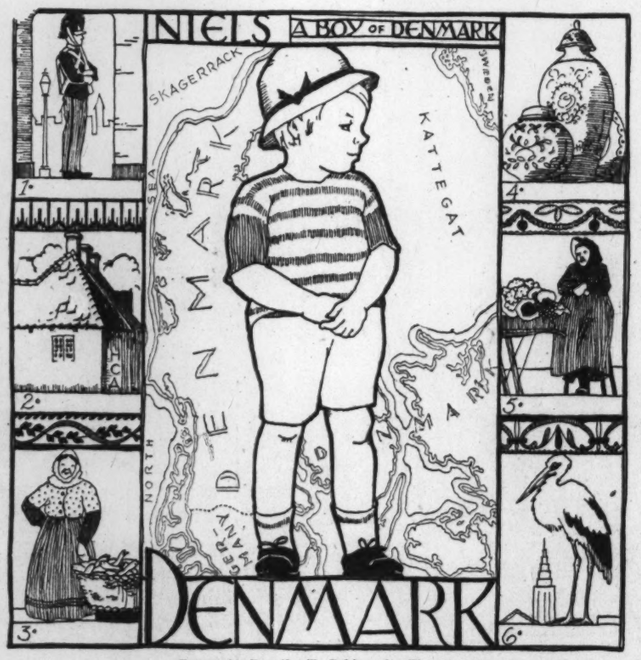
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by H. Boylston Dummer

"Here I am," cried Willie Mouse, running slowly into the dining room.

Key to International Alphabet

The pictures for China published Nov. 13 represented: (1) A pagoda. (2) The Great Wall. (3) A guardian lion. (4) A Chinese cart. (5) A Chinese junk. (6) A raincoat and hat.

An International Alphabet



Drawn by Dorothy T. Goldner for The Christian Science Monitor

D for Denmark

The fourth country in our International Alphabet is Denmark. On each side of Niels, a boy from Denmark, you will see pictures that will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents:

1. His duty is to guard the Kings' palace.
2. The birthplace of a famous writer of fairy tales.
3. No part of Denmark is very far from the sea, so you will not be surprised to see many such sellers as this one.
4. One of the things for which Copenhagen is famous.
5. The Danes are very fond of flowers.
6. In Denmark you may sometimes see this bird on the roof of a house.

Among the Sagebrush

By NAN PIERSON HITT

IT IS RATHER lonesome being a bit of sagebrush in the foothill country of the West. At least that is the way it seemed to the particular little sagebrush this story is mostly about.

"Nothing ever happens here," it often complained.

"The road winds past and there are often cars and people going by," the neighbor sagebrushes would reply. "It is great to live by the roadside."

But the discontented little sagebrush would not be comforted.

"I seem to know there are wonderful things we have never seen," it sighed. "Everything is dull and drab here. I long for color—great splashes of vivid, glorious color."

"Color!" echoed the nearest sagebrush. "Look up, neighbor, at that azure sky above you. Isn't that color for you?"

"It is pretty," admitted the discontented one, "but it is like our hills—always the same."

"You forget the sunsets and sunrises," reproved the big brush on the right.

"And sometimes there are rainbows," reminded the brush on the left.

The unhappy sagebrush remained unconvinced. "Something seems to tell me," it argued, "that there are beautiful things to hear out there in the world. There is nothing here but the sound of auto horns from your beloved road."

"There are always the whispering breezes," said a neighbor gently. "And often the wind. I love to hear the wind. It sounds so powerful and free and bold."

"Don't any of you ever long for a change from the sameness of things here?" cried out the discontented one unhappily.

"There is no sameness here," answered another. "There is the starry night, the velvety dusk, the radiant midday, and the dewy morn, to say nothing of the ever-changing seasons."

"I wonder," murmured a very old sagebrush, "if you wouldn't be happier, little neighbor, if you ceased thinking so much about yourself, of what you would like to see and hear and do, and turned your thought instead toward the pleasure you might give to others."

"What pleasure can we give?" scoffed the discontented one.

"There are probably many answers to that," was the reply, "but I think if you will try, you will find your own."

The answer came very soon after that. A man and two boys, riding in a big farm wagon, came down the road, and quite surprisingly stopped close by our little sagebrush.

"Let's pull off the road here," the man was saying. "The sagebrush looks fine here."

The boys jumped down from the wagon and the man followed them.

"What do you say to eating our lunch, boys, before we start working?" he asked.

"Fine," answered both boys promptly, and they began opening buckets and spreading out a lunch.

Naturally our sagebrush was tremendously interested. Nobody had ever picnicked beside it before. It liked the boys, too. They seemed so jolly and good-natured.

"My, but it is nice out here in the sagebrush," one of them was saying.

"Makes me think of when I was a boy," their father answered. "When I was just a little older than you I spent hours roaming over just such foothills as these. Sometimes a group of us boys would carry bacon and eggs along and when we got hungry we'd build us a sagebrush fire and cook them.

"It would be fun to cook over a sagebrush campfire," the older boy agreed.

"Well, at least we can take a load of it home to Mother to use in our cook stove this winter," their father decided. "It makes nice fuel and will be a great help to us. If you are through, boys, let's get to work. I'll cut it down and you gather it up and pile it on the wagon."

The little sagebrush was so filled with excitement it could hardly keep from crying out loudly, "Oh, come and take me! It would make me so happy to go with you and the boys and sometime to do my wee bit to help keep you all warm and cook your food. Oh, please let me go."

Whether the little breezes whispered something of this wish to the man, or not, I do not know. At any rate he came directly toward our little sagebrush. "We'll begin here," he said, and almost before the sagebrush who had once been unhappy (oh, ever so long ago, it seemed now!) knew what had happened, it had been loaded on the big wagon, ready to go home with the boys when their work was done.

For Today

I'm happy to greet you, oh beautiful Day!
You have come to me shining and new,
With never a blemish of yesterday
To shadow your heavenly hue.
And I pray that the Father will help me keep
You bright as the sun's pure ray,
So tonight I can thank Him, and give you back—
A radiant love-filled Day!

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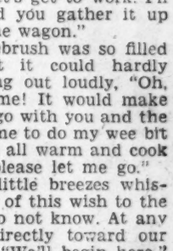

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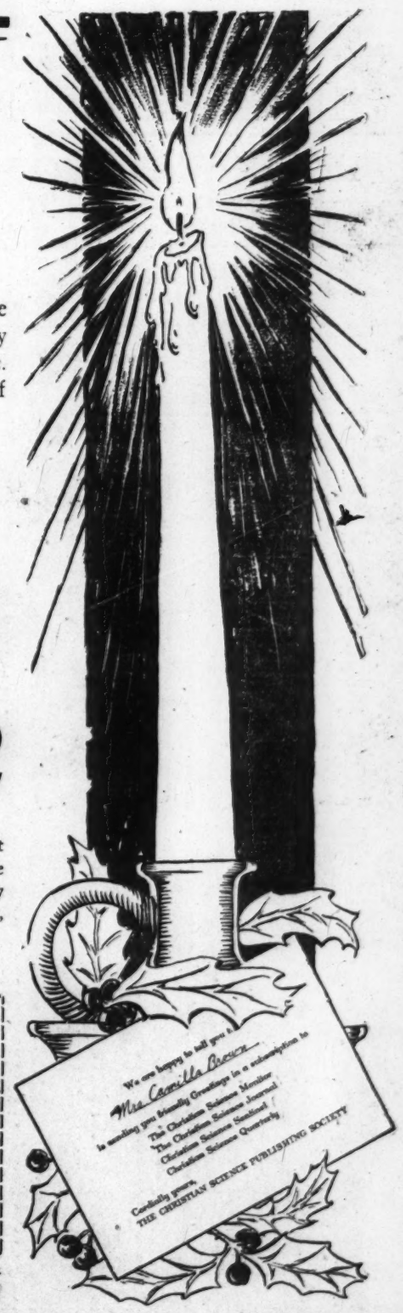
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The Home Forum

In a Korean Garden

DAWN, and the garden wakes. It is cool and drenched with dew, a lovely place in which to walk before the sun rises on another day of brazen heat.

The heart of the garden is the gingko tree.

"It is the largest and oldest gingko tree in the country," says my friend "Kim soban" and he knows all there is to know about such things. He is not young, but he is still upright and dignified in his long white robe and small round horsehair hat which is held in place by a chain of honey-colored amber beads. I love to wander with Kim soban through the garden and listen while, in his slow, precise English, he talks of the vanished splendors of Korea.

"This gingko tree," he tells me, "was planted five hundred years ago. At that time a road was made from the Peking Pass Road which runs down there, below your garden, to the Palace that stood on the other side of this hill on which you live. That was a royal road. The embassies from China traveled over it with gifts for the King of Korea, beautiful gifts of jade and amber and ivory. The gingko is a royal tree. It was planted here as a compliment to the visitors."

"Five hundred years ago! What has it seen in all those centuries, Kim soban?"

The old man touched the huge trunk, with a delicate yellow hand. "Our people say it is a kindly tree, giving courage to all who visit it. They used to come from far away, walking or riding on ponies, just to stand where you are standing now."

Looking up into that ethereal canopy of green, I could well believe his words. The massed leaves flickered in the early morning light. They were a lovely, wordless song.

"And the well, Kim soban, what of that?"

* * *

We moved around the tree and came to the flat rocks that are set to form a miniature shelter above a spring that seems to bubble out of the very roots of the gingko tree. As we approached, Kim soban suddenly raised the fan he carried in his right hand.

"Puen—Madam—Wait—See!"

I looked in the direction of his pointing fan. There was a flash of blue. A sapphire and black-winged Korean magpie hovered above the well. In her beak was a green leaf. A flicker of wings— She dropped the leaf upon the gray rock and flew away.

"Kim soban, that too was like a song!"

He smiled.

"Our greatest poet wrote a song called 'The Magpie's Wing.' It was written when he was very old and could no longer see, but it is a happy song."

We stood by the well, from which a cool breath rose.

"The people value highly this water that springs from the gingko's root," Kim said. "Now that this garden belongs to you, Puen, the poor women who live outside your gate will wish to come for this water when the moon is full. I hope you will kindly permit."

"Of course I will permit. Now I come to think of it, tonight is full moon. Please tell the women to come for water if they wish."

Kim bowed his thanks and we wandered on to the stone altar, which was revealed last year, after a small landslide removed the bank of earth that had covered it for several centuries. The altar is a square block of stone on which are carved characters, now more than half erased by the long pressure of the fallen earth.

"It was an altar of the moon," Kim said. "In olden days women came here to make offerings of millet and rice when they wanted to pray for the gift of a son."

While we talked, the dew had dried on the grass and the heat began to sweep over us in steadily intensifying waves.

"But it is still cool under the quince tree," Kim said, and he was right.

"The quince tree," he continued, "is even older than the gingko tree. I think it has learned the ancient wisdom and understands how to be always cool in the time of great heat."

I could believe him as I touched the trunk, which felt more like stone than wood.

* * *

Just below the quince tree is the garden's second well—the Well of the Washing Stone. The women of the near-by native quarter consider this Washing Stone their property. Whenever chance, or the garden coolie, permits they crawl through the fence with bundles of linen which they spread on the stone to scrub. The result is that the water of this well often presents a peculiar soapy appearance. But, as water is scarce in the native quarter, I try to be forbearing in this regard.

And this is not difficult, for the women who visit the well are beautiful. They carry their bundles of linen on their heads. This gives them a dignified, upright carriage. As they move, white-robed and silent, through the trees, they seem like the visible memories of all the women who have walked in this garden throughout the centuries. I could not interfere with them.

Noon, and the garden drowses in the heat. The parched grass seems to shrivel before my eyes. The weary hibiscus flowers droop. How they long for rain! The mountains that guard the Peking Pass are veiled in the noontide haze. Kim points to this.

"Tonight, I think," he says, "soon after the moon is full, rain comes."

Dusk, and the tired garden looks up to the fading sky. In the west there blazes a fire of amber and gold as the sun sets over the Peking Road, just where it passes through that dark gap in the hills. Shadows and lights are moving on the road. Watching these one half expects to see a camel train. Genghis Khan once sent a trusty follower riding over those hills to look at the Hermit Kingdom of Korea. He found only poor scholars, living in grass-roofed huts. He laughed and rode away. One wonders what would have happened had he thought the place worth conquering.

* * *

Slowly the amber skies fade to saffron, to lavender, to gray. Dusk deepens into night. Stars come out above the gingko tree. Waves of hot air sweep up from the crowded native houses, where charcoal fires are being lighted and pots of millet set to boil for the late meal. How still the garden is! Not a frog croaks by the well, not a leaf stirs, not one purple bloom falls from the hibiscus bush.

Above the shoulder of the hill the sky grows pale, light glimmers. Now she comes—the "white jade moon" which Korean poets love more than all other beauty in the world. To them she is:

"—more beautiful than any woman's face and far more true."

The garden is flooded with her radiance. Her reflection floats on the still water of the well.

Watching from my veranda, I see shadows slowly moving up the path. Three women come together and pause beside the well. They wear the green-hooded cloaks and white robes which are the traditional costumes of their race. They stoop over the well. I hear a soft splashing of water as they fill the vessels they have brought.

And now, across the silence, sweep growing waves of sound. The night market has opened in the Peking Road. All the world goes shopping at midnight here and shopping is accompanied by an amazing cacophony of noise. The brass vendors shout and bang their wares. The silk vendors yell at the brass vendors and the fruit merchants abuse everyone in turn. The dogs bark. Even the sleepy draft bullocks bellow their suppressed rage. For more than an hour, this pandemonium breaks the garden's peace.

But, at last, it dies away to silence and, with the silence, clouds gather. The moon is hidden and slowly, softly through the gingko leaves comes the patter of rain. Oh blessed sound! The parched grass seems to sigh with gratitude. The frogs break out into a joyous chorus. Lulled by the whispering rain, I fall asleep.

J. S. G.

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Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Venetian Bead Stringers," by John Singer Sargent

ONE of the most restful of John Singer Sargent's many interiors is "Venetian Bead Stringers," a significant addition to the permanent collection of the Albright Art Gallery, in Buffalo, New York. With an eye ever alert to architectural detail, this European-trained American master captured in oils and on canvas the potent simplicity of this Venetian domestic scene. The bare walls and the uncarpeted floor need no adornment other than the sunlight as it streams in through the open windows and round-arched door in the background. Sargent was always a colorist; but in this canvas of subdued tones, the attractiveness rests less upon color than upon sharp contrasts of light and shade.

The two seated figures in the foreground, intent upon their beads, the third woman who stands and looks on, are in naturally graceful attitudes of leisurely occupation. Their oval faces, gay scarves and slim, dexterous hands catch the light from the window at the left and relay it to the skirt, fan and face of the standing figure.

Although he was born in Florence, Italy, on January 12, 1856, Mr. Sargent was descended from the founder of the Sargent family in the United States, Epes Sargent of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Traveling extensively with his family, his education was secured largely in Florence, Rome, Nice, Berlin, Paris and London. At the age of four he was drawing sketches of members of his family, and from that time on the world's leading museums and galleries were his playgrounds and the old masters his playmates. Countless nations have risen up to acclaim him. But, generally speaking, Sargent has been better known as a master of portraiture; it is not always recalled that he has achieved fame for his architectural drawings, murals and interiors, of which the "Venetian Bead Stringers" is an outstanding example.

A Subterranean Orchestra

Someone with a statistical turn of mind has estimated that there are over two hundred caves in Mallorca, which is enough to make any professional guide's mouth water. However, on close inspection this generous computation turns out to include grottoes, crevices, coves, nooks, crannies and other minor cavities usually found only in a Thesaurus. Anyhow, you do not have to be long on the island before it is made plain to you that you won't have the social standing of a Moorish pirate if you don't visit at least one *cueva*. . . .

After about thirty or forty minutes of slow procedure up steps, down steps and over miniature canyons, across bridges natural and artificial, we arrived at the most beautiful spectacle of the whole journey—the underground Lake Miramar. In the language of the guide-books the first unexpected glimpse of this body of water almost beggars description.

Miramar is the largest of all known subterranean lakes. I was never good at figures, but I think it must be almost 200 yards long and about 35 yards wide. The water reaches a depth of 30 feet and is clear and transparent beyond any imagining. There is a crystal ceiling over the whole extent of the lake that is literally studded with thousands and thousands of glittering stalactites which our poetic guide called "tears of diamonds."

The whole phenomenon is beautiful and much imagination was exercised by certain members of our party in comparing some of the weird formations to elephants' ears, organ pipes, fluted columns and full-rigged ships. They had evidently caught it from the guide.

When the babel of "Ohs" and "Ahs" had subsided and we had drunk our fill of this glistening scene we were led to several rows of cement seats in a small amphitheatre where for almost a minute we remained in pitch darkness. Suddenly at the end of the lake a beam of light moved slowly towards us and the soft strains of music reached the ear like a gentle echo from a far-off organ. Soon there were seen coming towards us a boat propelled by muted oars containing an excellent four-piece orchestra playing Schubert's Serenade!

For over an hour we were gloriously entertained. The programme included selections by Brahms, Wagner, Chopin and Beethoven, all performed with the utmost reverence and feeling.

The exquisite beauty, the peace and awesomeness of the scene communicated themselves to the audience and no expensively endowed symphony orchestra anywhere in the world could have been listened to with more sincere respect and appreciation than were those four performers in the boat on Lake Miramar.

Someone with the soul of a true poet must have devised this magnificent finale to an unforgettable experience and when the concert ended the musicians floated out of sight as silently and mysteriously as they had come.—PERCY WAXMAN, in "What Price Mallorca." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Doric Dream

The land is going seaward in its dream
Where blosmy almond groves like rising mist
Foam up the hill. The sweet Sicilian sun
Draws from the earth an idyl that is done:—
Far, still, austere the topaz temples shine
Which sun and wind have burnished and have kissed,
The violet sea sun-sparkling through their line
Of columns with a gleam of amethyst.
Old days of Doric cities on the isle
Come back in dream, to stay with us awhile.

So dreams the wind. How Greek in Sicily
The asphodel, anemone and sea!
Narcissus gathered by Persephone,
The golden bees in ivy murmuring,
The classic gray of olives by the sea
—Hillside olives, old as history—
The stony landscape that old epics sing
Where broken temples stand beside the sea!
Dearer than home, this homeland of our dream!
Fairer than light these classic waters seem!

MARGARET HOSMER.

The Flight of the Bird

A sunny shaft did I behold,
From earth to sky it slanted;
And poised therein a bird so bold—
Sweet bird, thou wert enchanted!

He sang, he rose, he twinkled, he troll'd
Within that shaft of sunny mist;
His eyes of fire, his beak of gold,
All else of amethyst!

—From "Glycine's Song," by SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

Out of Bondage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THIS age many people are looking for a practical religion. They are no longer satisfied with theories about what is to happen in another world. Very definitely they realize that their urgent need is a demonstrable religion, one that will help them, here and now, to overcome the difficulties and ills which beset them.

Christian Science is essentially a practical religion, for it is the Science of Life. It reinstates primitive Christianity, being founded unreservedly on the teachings and works of Christ Jesus. It unlocks the treasures of the Bible and reveals the nature of God, of whom the Psalmist sang, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." Its practical influence, however, does not stop short at the healing of sin and sickness, but extends into the daily life of the busy workaday world, and can be applied to every circumstance. Indeed, it promises to each one a betterment of his condition, by revealing the false nature of those evils which seem to darken human experience and showing the method by which they may be overcome.

For long centuries mortals have turned to matter and materialistic theories for deliverance from their woes. In spite of all the sorrowful effects attached to this dependence on matter they have continued to dwell in mental bondage, fettered and deluded by material beliefs and so-called laws, thus disregarding the fact that throughout the Bible runs the inspiring teaching that God, Spirit, is omnipotent and omnipresent. Christian Science clearly shows that all sorrows, diseases, perplexities, and limitations are caused by an erroneous sense of Life, a perversion of the facts of being, a misconception of God, the ever loving Father-Mother. There is nothing imperfect in God's universe; it is the acceptance of the false material sense of things that causes all the trouble.

In Genesis we read, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." If we believe this statement to be true, we must also accept the logical sequence that whatever does not measure up to the standard of perfection is unreal, having no real origin or cause, and is but a perversion of true being.

Christ Jesus' entire ministry was devoted to freeing mankind from its enslaving ignorance, and his message of salvation was authenticated by his healing of the sick and sinning and overcoming of every other limiting belief with which he was confronted. Thus he proved that the blessings of God may be realized here and now by all who learn to know God aright and are willing to abide by His perfect spiritual law. Jesus overcame evil and misery of every kind that men might know that suffering is not God's will concerning His people; for his mighty works were a fulfillment, not a violation, of God's eternal laws. He demonstrated the truth he taught that we, too, might know the way; that we might know that "now are we the sons of God," inseparable from the Father, therefore inseparable from good; that we might have life and have it more abundantly; that we might have a clearer knowledge of the all-power, presence, and protection of the Supreme Being, and thus gain an understanding of how to put evil out of our lives and the lives of others.

Christian Science has bestowed upon humanity an immeasurable blessing by exposing the falsity of evil's supposed authority, and by showing that, having no inherent power, evil can seem to survive only so long as mortals believe it to have power. Nevertheless, its claim to presence in human experience must be recognized and overcome. We must, therefore, ever be on guard against its attempt to defraud us of our God-bestowed heritage of dominion and happiness. How subtly it would implant fear, doubt, and discouragement within our hearts by claiming to be a power apart from God, thereby insidiously presenting to the unwary thought the lying argument that God is not supreme, is not the All-in-all! But however much evil may claim to have power, or attempt to becloud our vision, if we faithfully and consistently hold to the fact that God is infinite good, we cannot be mesmerized by any phase evil may assume.

In these few illuminating words Mary Baker Eddy gives an explanation of Jesus' successful healing ministry (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 52): "The 'man of sorrows' best understood the nothingness of material life and intelligence and the mighty actuality of all-inclusive God, good." The great truth of the ever present, unchanging infinity of good, and of the consequent unreality and powerlessness of evil, is mankind's great stand-by at all times. In the direst need it does not fail; for no condition is so desperate, no suffering so great, no temptation so overwhelming, that a person cannot find his way out if he will but turn without reservation to God, divine Love, for help and strength. Is not the light of Truth ever shining? If we permit it, this glorious divine light will surely illumine our lives and silence the harsh voice of discord with joy and harmony.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.)

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אין דעם ספר בראשית לעזען מיר, „און זי שטעלט זיך אפ אלס א מאכט, וואס איז אפגעזונדערט פון גאט, און מיט איהרע אפלשע מעגות וואלט זי וועלטן איבערגענומען צו זיך אונטערע אונאפהאריכטיגע געדאנקען דעם גרונטען לויגן, אז גאט איז נים אל-מעכטיג, און אז מיר איז נים אלעס-וויסנד אבער, אויב מיר וועלטן זיך האלטען פעסט און געהארכן צו דעם מאכט, אז גאט איז אונענדליכע גוטהיט, וועלטן מיר נים קענען וועהרען הינאנאיזרים פון וועלכע נים איז געשאפען וואס די שלעכטע מעג פארשטעלטן, אבוואהל זי טיע טענהען, אז זי בעזיצט מאכט, אדער שפרעכען. אונזער אויסקוק צו ערהויאלטענען.

אין דיזען אויסיגע בילדטענע וועלטער, נים מערי ביזער עדדי אן ערקלערונג פון דער ערשאלגרייבער דיעטס פון יעזוס, (וויסענשאפט און געזונד מיט א שלוסעל צו די הויליגע שרויפטן, זיזם 52): „דער "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

יעמאן פון שמערצעניי האט פערשאנען אום בעפטען די נזכמוקיים פון דעם מאטעריעלען לעבען, און דער מאטעריעלער אינסענ. לוגענין, און האט גלויבען די מבטיגע ווירקליכקייט פון דעם אל-אונאפהאנדענע גאט, פון דעם גוטען." די גרויסע וואהרהייט פון דער אויסער-געוענליכער, אונפע. רענדערטער אונבעדינגטקייט פון גוטעם, און פון דער פאלגענדער אונווירקליכקיים און מאכטלאזיגקיים פון שלעכטעם, איז די מענשהייט'ס גרויסע הילפע צו אלע ציטען, אפילו אין דעם שרעקליכסטען צוים, און עס ניטא קיין לאנג, שטארק אדער נסיין, עס מאכט נים אוים ווי ביטער אדער שוואך זיי זאלען נים זיין, וואס דער מענש זאל נים קענען בויקומען בשעת ער קעהרט זיך, מיטין גאנצען הארצען, צו גאט, צו דער געטליכער ליבע, מאר זיין הילפע און שטארקייט. שיינם נים אימער די ליכט פון דער וואהרהייט אויב מיר וועלטן זי ערלויבען, וועם דיזע פרעכטיגע זערע געפליכע. לויכם אסת בעליכטען אונזער זערע לעבענס, און אויסשפרייטן דעם האר. מען, גראבען קול פון קאמפף מים פרייד און האזמאניע.

אינערמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סיינעם לי. טעראטור, וואס ווערט אריינגענומען אין דיזער אירישער שראר, קען בעקומען וועהרען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפרעגונג בא דער קריסט. לירדוויסענשאפטליכע פאבלישונג מאסיעטי. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Financial: Market Quotations

Moderate Selling Wave Unsettling To Stock Market

Metal Issues Particularly Heavy Before a Mild Recovery Starts

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—The flowers of inflation seemed to have lost some more of their speculative bloom today, and stocks and staples slipped to lower levels in rather dull trading.

Currency stabilization hopes were given further encouragement by the fact that the RFC again failed to boost the domestic gold rate. The British pound slumped some 12 cents, and the French franc was down about .14 of a cent.

Grains, cotton, rubber, and silver futures sagged.

Sporadic selling in stocks caused losses of 1 to 3 or more points. Metals were particularly heavy, but alcohols resisted.

Following a mild recovery the tone turned heavy again in the last hour. U. S. Smelting lost 5 points while Case dropped about 4.

Shares off 2 or more included Western Union, Allied Chemical, American Smelting and American Can. U. S. Steel yielded 2 points, but National Distillers was steady.

Transfers approximately 1,350,000 shares.

Wall Street opinion, despite jumpy price fluctuations, was mildly optimistic. While the public, generally, was still on the outside looking in, some odd-lot brokers reported a fair amount of purchasers for cash on the various dips.

Dollar Stabilization

The holding of the domestic gold price at $33.76 an ounce since last Tuesday was interpreted in some quarters as pointing toward dollar stabilization. Various financial commentators, however, feel that the Administration must work the gold rate up to around $36 in order to thoroughly test its manipulating program for the raising of commodity prices.

Most bankers were counseling against premature conclusions regarding inflationary potentialities. Here, it is pointed out that thus far there has been no actual currency expansion and that the purchasing power of the dollar cannot be easily demolished even should this be intended. So far as buying power is concerned, some observers recall that a 60-cent dollar now will buy much more than the 70-cent dollar in July because of the reaction in prices and business since the summer months.

Most banking circles feel that the return of the dollar to gold, on a bullion instead of coin basis, is necessary before business and industry can gain any real momentum on the advance. These "sound money" advocates believe that it is not so important whether the dollar is placed on a 50, 55, or 60 or 70-cent base, but, it is contended, erratic trade currents will continue to prevail so long as the stated value of the monetary unit is problematical.

The Knoxville, Tenn., vote in approval of a bond issue to provide a municipally-owned electric power system was of much interest to followers of the public utility stocks who fear that leading corporations may have to further decrease rates.

Government Bonds Recovered

U. S. Government bonds continued their recovery today. Moving forward for the fourth consecutive session, the Treasurys and most of the Liberty loans had made gains ranging from 5-32 to ¾ of a point by midday.

The market for Federals appeared to be helped considerably by reports from Washington that the Treasury was making preparations for meeting the Dec. 15 maturities, amounting to some $700,000,000, through the usual methods of refunding.

Other sections of the domestic list also added moderately to the gains recorded in the last half of last week. Prime and lower-priced rails changed hands at fractionally higher levels in many instances. Utilities made a like showing, and the industrial list, though spotty, had a fair number of gains. Leaders in the foreign group were heavy.

Including the early advances today prices moved well above last week's lows for some loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Great Northern, Santa Fe, Erie, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Southern Pacific, American Telephone, Postal Telegraph, International Telephone, Shell Union Oil, and American Smelting & Refining, among others.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; metals lead reaction.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments strong.

Curb: Heavy; Mining issues weak.

Foreign Exchanges: Weak; dollar continues rally.

Cotton: Lower; local and foreign selling; lower sterling exchange.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; rallies not lasting.

Corn: Steady; smallness of receipts.

Livestock, no market, strike.

Foreign

London—Business on the stock exchange was quiet today and prices developed irregularity. Fluctuating exchange rates checked speculative activity. Gilt-edged securities were maintained and German bonds improved. Kaffirs and other continental favorites dropped and the market closed quiet.

Paris—Indifferent to the formation of the Chautemps Cabinet, most stocks on the Bourse were resistent. Trading was dull in an indecisive market. The closing was calm.

Berlin—Tightness of money caused a dull opening on the Boerse. However, a more cheerful tendency developed later, especially in mining shares. The market closed generally firm.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 27	Last Nov. 25
97	86	7	Abraham & S pf	10	91	91	91	91
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1100	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8⅜
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	800	18¼	18¼	18¼	9⅛
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	1200	6	6	6	6
11⅞	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
112	47½	3¾	Air Reduction	1400	103¾	97½	97½	104
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7500	21⅞	19⅛	20⅜	21⅞
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
21	1⅛	..	Alleghany Steel	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
145½	20¾	6	Allied Chem	1400	142	137½	137¦	141¼
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	118½	118	118½	..
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	19	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	14½	14½	14½	..
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	4½	4½	4½	..
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	26	26	26	..
47	18½	2	Amerada	300	44¾	42⅝	43	45½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	22¾	22½	22¾	..
28⅛	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	13
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	600	10	10	10	11
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	54	54	54	55
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	25	25	25	..
100	49½	4	Am Can	6800	98½	94⅝	95¼	99
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	122	122	122	122
39¾	8½	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	23	22	22	23
59¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	200	35½	35½	35½	36½
88⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2600	46½	44¼	46	46¼
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Power	5100	10⅜	9¼	9⅝	10½
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pw pf	500	21¾	21	21¾	20½
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	4100	19⅜	18	18	20
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	600	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	..
18⅛	4¼	..	Am International	1200	8	7⅝	7⅝	8⅜
39⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	700	28¾	25¾	25¾	..
27	4⅝	..	Am Loco pf	200	42	42	42	..
8¼	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	3½	3½	3½	..
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	2100	19¼	18⅜	18½	19¾
19⅝	4	..	Am Uower & Lt	6600	7¾	7	7	7⅝
41½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	17½	15	15¼	17
35	9	3¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	14½	13⅞	13⅞	15¼
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	9900	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅞
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	11300	18½	17	17¼	17¾
7⅛	⅛	..	Am Seatinft	800	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
2	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	15400	43⅛	39¼	40	43
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	91½	91½	91½	92
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	4200	19⅛	18¼	18¾	19¼
85	27⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	30	54	54	54	54½
74	21⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	54	53¼	53¼	55½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4600	120¼	118⅝	119⅜	120½
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5½	5½	5½	..
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	10	9½	9½	9½	..
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5600	19⅝	18½	18½	19⅜
80	35	1	Am Wat Wks	100	56	56	56	..
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	700	11⅝	11	11⅛	11⅝
61½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	55	53	53	55⅞
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	6½	6¼	6¼	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	14400	15	13½	13⅞	15⅛
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	400	20	19¾	19¾	20½
50	43	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	85½	80	80	..
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	800	26¾	26¼	26¼	27
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	110	110	110	..
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	900	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	900	41¼	38¾	39⅜	..
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	60	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	12½	12	12	12¼
30¼	6¾	..	Asso Oil	1000	30¼	·30¼	30¼	..
80⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	8400	49¼	46	46¼	49¼
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	500	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	..
59	16½	2	Atl Coast Line	900	33¼	31	31	..
31⅞	12⅜	..	Atl Refining	3100	30¾	28¼	28¼	30¾
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	31½	31½	31½	..
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	400	30½	30	30½	30½
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	1900	44	42¼	42½	44½
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	50	38	38	38	..
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2500	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3600	11⅜	10⅞	11	11⅜
32⅞	6¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9200	24⅝	23	23½	24¼
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	97	95½	97	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	4100	9½	9	9	9½
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1500	13	13	13	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1700	14⅞	14	14	14½
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	29400	34¾	31⅞	32½	34
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	3600	51½	49⅞	49⅞	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	300	11¼	11	11	11¾
21	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	30	16	16	16	..
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	500	48	46	46½	47¼
23⅜	3½	..	Borden	4600	21	20⅜	20½	21
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	500	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16½
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	10½	10	10	..
4½	2⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	2900	9¾	9	9	9½
44¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	29¼	28	28	..
88½	62	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	65	64	64	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6⅝	6	6	6⅞
72	20½	2	Bucyrus Erpf	20	47	47	47	..
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	9¼	8½	8½	..
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	700	4⅞	4½	4½	5
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	80	21	21	21	..
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	500	8⅞	7⅝	7⅝	9
13	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	700	16	15⅜	15⅜	16½
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2½	2	2	..
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	3	3	3	3¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	800	25¾	24	24	25⅞
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	21½	20⅜	20⅜	21½
2	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1	1	1	1
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	4¾	4½	4½	..
41½	7⅛	1	Canada Dry	100	26¾	25½	25½	26¾
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	32800	13⅛	12½	12½	13
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	500	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	..
5	4¼	..	Capital Admin	100	5	5	5	5⅛
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3200	72	67	67½	72⅝
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	65½	65½	65½	..
29¾	5½	12½	Caterpillar Trac	3500	23⅜	22¾	22¾	23
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	5700	46⅝	42⅜	43⅜	45⅞
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Corp	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
12⅜	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	31	30¾	30¾	31
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	360	93½	82½	90½	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	13700	32½	30½	31½	33½
7⅜	3	..	Certain-Teed	100	4	4	4	..
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	34½	32¾	33	35
49¼	24⅝	2.40	Ches & Ohio	700	40¼	39¼	39¼	40¼
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	..
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5¼
18⅛	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	8½	8	8¼	8½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1600	8	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	15	15	15	15
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7½	7½	7½	8
25½	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tl pf	300	18	17¾	18	18
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Is & P	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	600	4¼	4	4¼	4
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	521	5	4½	4½	..
34	6	1	Chickasha Cot O	400	18¼	18	18	..
10½	2	..	Childs Company	900	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
52⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	29400	49¾	46¼	46½	48⅞
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	16½	16	16	17
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	65½	65½	65½	..
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	150	4	3¾	4	4
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	110	8	7¾	7¾	8
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	12½	11⅞	12¼	12⅞
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3600	22⅜	20⅜	20⅝	21⅜
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
54	13	..	Colo P & I pf	10	16½	16½	16½	..
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	25000	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	12⅝
83	52½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	54½	53½	53½	54
28	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	26¼	24½	24⅝	..
71½	23⅝	2	Columbian Carb	1900	61	57¼	57¾	62
19	4	..	Comm Credit	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr pf 1pf	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22¼
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	90	90	90	..
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1300	34⅜	33¼	33¼	34⅜
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	86	85	86	..
87½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	7400	30¾	29⅜	29⅝	29⅝
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	49500	2	1⅞	1⅞	2½
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	27	26	26	26
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1500	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	..
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	10	9	9	9¼
64½	36½	3	Consol Gas	14700	39¾	38	38¼	39¼
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	500	2⅜	2	2⅜	..
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	9800	11½	10¾	10¾	11½
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1¼	1⅛	..	Consol Trailers	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4½	¼	..	Container B	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
64	36	..	Cont Baking pf	100	60½	60½	60½	..
74½	35¼	2½	Cont Can	3500	73⅛	70	70	71½
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	25½	24¾	24¾	25
4	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	10500	17⅞	17	17	18
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2800	70⅜	69¼	69½	69½
1	⅛	..	Coty	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	28⅜	28½	28½	..
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9	9	9	9½
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	700	39½	33	33	..
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	8
1½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	1000	19⅞	18½	18⅝	20½
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	4	4	4	..
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1300	4¾	4	4¾	4
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
32¼	6¼	..	Curtis Publishg	200	15½	15½	15½	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
			—D—					
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
40	5⅜	..	Deere & Co	2300	30	30	30½	32
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1300	52⅜	49½	50	54
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3500	25	23¼	23½	25¼
33⅞	10	1¼b	Devoe & Ray A	100	30½	30½	30½	..
20½	17½	1	Diamond Match	900	28½	27½	28⅝	28⅝
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	300	29½	27⅞	29	..
39½	12	1.80¶	Dome Mines	4500	32	30¼	31	32⅛
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	400	13½	13	13⅛	..
2½	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
90½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	17800	89	84¼	84¾	88⅞
117	97½	6	du Pont de6	300	108	105½	106	105½
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2900	79½	77	77	79¼
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	90	122	122	122	..
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	700	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	1100	1½	1½	1½	1½
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	600	23	23	23	23
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1900	16⅜	15½	15⅝	16⅜
4½	1	..	Elec &M Hold	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
15⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6700	5	⅞	5⅛	5⅝
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	12½	11¼	11¼	12¼
32¾	6¾	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	10⅜	9½	9½	10¼
64	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	43	42⅝	43	..
4	1⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1	1	1	1
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	16⅜	15¾	15¾	..
10	⅛	..	Evans Products	4900	10	9⅜	9½	9½
			—F—					
6⅝	3¼	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6½
43½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	80	39½	37	37	40
14½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
60	38	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	42	42	42	44¾
103	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	80	80	80	..
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2½	2½	2½	..
20	7½	.80	Det Dept Sto	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
46	19¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	24½	24½	24½	24
31½	8¼	.40	Firestone T & R	2200	31½	30	30¼	31⅝
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	400	55⅞	55½	55½	54¾
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	15½	14¼	14¼	15½
26¼	13⅝	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	600	21	20	20	..
22⅝	2	..	Foundation	300	11¾	11½	11½	..
50	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	60	41	40⅞	41	41
49½	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	2100	47½	45	45¼	48¾
			—G—					
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7¼	7¼	7½	..
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Ab Trans	1400	29¼	28¼	28¼	29⅞
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	700	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	16¾
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	500	13⅛	13	13	..
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	20	104	104	104	..
10½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	300	6	5⅜	5⅜	6⅜
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	600	3⅞	3½	3¼	4
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	23200	21¼	19⅝	19¾	21
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅝
39⅝	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1400	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35½
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
18½	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	50	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
71	38½	3	Gen Mills	400	68	65½	65½	68½
106½	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..
35½	10	1½¶	Gen Motors	47600	33	31⅛	31½	32⅜
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	88¼	88	88¼	..
10⅜	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
24	5½	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	9⅜	8¾	8¾	..
17	3½	..	Gen Print Ink	10	12½	12½	12½	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3¼	3	3	3
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	30	30	30	..
4⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4600	11¼	10⅞	11	11¼
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1900	7½	7	7	7½
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1800	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
21½	3	..	Goodrich	2600	14¼	13½	13½	14½
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	100	37	37	37	..
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	5400	37½	34½	34½	37½
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	58	57	57	59
17⅛	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	200	9	8¼	8¼	9
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Financial: News and Comment

Currency Status Is Leading Topic In Wall Street

Believed Warren Dollar to Go Soon—Trend of Bonds Watched

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Developments in Wall Street indicate that the country is going to run true to form and go through a lengthy and probably bitter controversy over the principles of money before hard times are over. Never has it failed to do so, and all signs indicate that the discussion of the last year or so over the gold standard will seem as nothing to the controversy that is to come.

Thus it was natural that the rapidly forming battlefront of the gold standard supporters occupied the principal attention of bankers during the week. The importance of this development made the action of the bond and commodity markets wholly overshadow the action of the stock market, since the bond and commodity markets reflect monetary policies much more intimately than the stock market. The latter was, in fact, a rather tame and indeterminate affair compared to the bond market during most of the week.

End of Political Truce

The question uppermost in Wall Street's mind was whether the President would abandon his hunch dollar, and by the end of the week opinion was leaning heavily toward the conclusion that he would. Around this question revolved a host of minor questions, such as the method which the Treasury would announce next Monday for the Dec. 15 refunding of some $727,000,000 of maturities, the gold price toward which the President might be heading the dollar, the probable movements of the pound sterling on the foreign exchanges, and the significance of the recent Treasury shake-up .

Professor Sprague's open letter of resignation was generally taken as marking the end of the political truce of last spring. Phrased in no uncertain terms of criticism, it was the first head-on condemnation of the President's policy from an informed and expert source. It was followed during the rest of the week by a barrage of criticism of the President's latest venture, culminating in the picturesque remarks of Al Smith.

No Orthodox Advisers

In addition to the attack on the President's monetary scheme, Dr. Sprague's letter contained information of a very disturbing kind to Wall Street. Considerable cheer had been felt by gold standard people from the presence among the President's advisers of orthodox currency specialists such as Professor Sprague. It was assumed that the President was consulting them. But Professor Sprague's letter indicated that he had not been consulted on any important fiscal question since he was hired away from the Bank of England. Coming after the appointment of Mr. Morgenthau Jr., as acting head of the Treasury, this was taken to indicate that orthodox conservative currency opinion had not one single voice in Washington to which the President was willing to listen.

This revelation was extremely disturbing to the bond market. Government obligations dropped with almost unprecedented speed in very heavy turnover. On Wednesday three of the 14 active issues touched new lows for the year, beneath the prices of the March bank holiday, eight issues sold under par, and the average yield rose to about 3½ per cent.

After keeping its gold price at $33.56 for five days in the previous week, the R. F. C. raised it to $33.66 on Monday and 10 cents higher on Tuesday, to $33.76. At this price it was held throughout the week.

See Stabilization Near

The chief result was to arouse a wide-spread belief that the President was about to abandon this new policy and stabilize the dollar in terms of gold at about 60 per cent of its pre-Democratic parity. This conclusion seems responsible for a rally in the foreign exchange value of the dollar which developed in the latter part of the week. This rally in turn seems to be largely responsible for a reversal of the downtrend in high grade bond prices which set in on Thursday. Federal obligations closed the week strongly on the upside, but in spite of this rally the net change was a substantial lowering of the prices of the so-called gilt-edged list.

The theory of an early abandonment of the Warren dollar was supported by Treasury announcement that the Dec. 15 financing would be handled "in the usual way," although the Street has recently come to distrust such sound money hints from Washington, believing that it has been let down twice by misleading sound money talk just before a Treasury financing date.

A strange expectation seems to have spread through Wall Street that a final settlement of the monetary controversy is to be made within the very near future. The Street hugs this theory in spite of its full awareness that a sharp battle will be joined in Congress over monetary principles; that the President has obviously cherished the managed currency theory for a long time and gives no indication whatsoever of changing his plans; and that in previous depressions the struggle over money occupied years before the country returned to its customary delusion that it has solved its money problem.

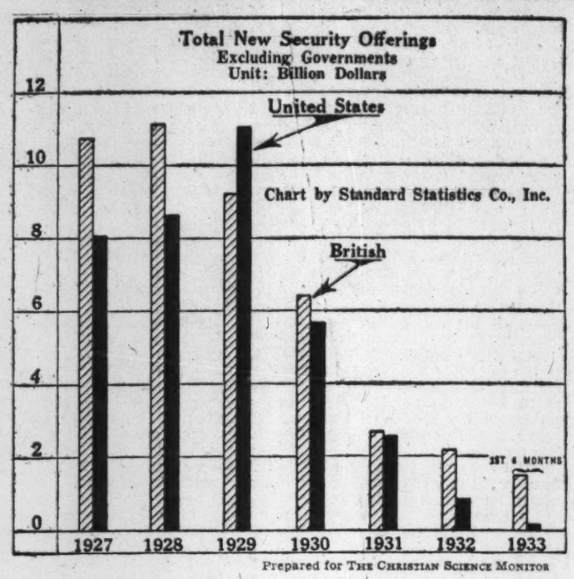
Street's View Distorted

The new money policy is one which Wall Street does not understand, cannot interpret, and which puts the financial district off the center of the monetary stage. For this reason the Street feels naturally hostile. It is therefore quite possible that the Street's opinion of the outcome is not as reliable as that of observers at more distance with less of an emotional investment in the outcome. It appears as if the Street's judgment is distorted by feeling.

During the week wheat had a break which brought it below the level at the time when the RFC began its gold buying. Cotton also was weak and the whole commodity market turned downward. This was taken by the Street to mean that an embarrassing situation faces the Administration. It can choose dollar depreciation at the cost of the bond market, or dollar stabilization at the cost of the commodity markets.

October operating statements for the railroads began to appear during the week and were not as good as those of a year ago. The decline was taken as in part explained by the ending of the surtaxes on Sept. 30. Steel trade reports were better and the steel stocks responded. Motors and chemicals were also strong.

Financing in United States In October Lowest in Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Totals Only $11,600,000—British Offerings in First Half of This Year Nearly Equal to 1932 Total —In the Lead for Last Four Years

WITH offerings of stocks and bonds in this country in October totaling only $11,600,000, new financing remains near the record low level for many years.

Last February's low point in long-term financing brought the amount for the period under $3,000,000, and in October of 1932 only $84,000,000 of stocks and bonds were floated, aside from a negligible amount of foreign financing.

Meanwhile, bankers here have watched with interest the upturn of new financing in Great Britain which has come with this year's confident extension of the general business recovery movement that got under way there in the autumn of 1931.

As shown in the accompanying chart, new corporate capital issues in Great Britain in the first half of this year were nearly equal to the total for the full year 1932, and a relatively favorable showing has been maintained to date.

Dollar-Sterling Alliance Favored By British Expert

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That Britain's continued trade recovery depends largely upon coöperation in currency management with countries like Canada and the U. S. A., which have lowered the purchasing value of their coinage, is suggested by a statement just made here by Sir Robert Horne, who was United Kingdom Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1921-22.

Presiding in London at this year's annual meeting of the Imperial Smelting Corporation, Sir Robert referred to the improvement which has taken place in British trade.

In considering the future, Sir Robert went on to say, hopes should not be allowed to run too high. "You must remember," he continued, "that sterling is quoted at a substantial premium against the currencies of most of the primary producing countries, and this premium is a heavy addition to the already high tariff walls that hamper the sale of British manufactures.

"To the existing discounts on the currencies of the countries with which Britain largely deals we are faced with the addition of a new one in the shape of the fall in the Canadian dollar. Between a decline in sterling to the level of Dominion currencies or a rise in their currencies to the sterling level, one may have little preference, but I think that until there is either a leveling up or a leveling down of some currencies there are obvious limits to further expansion in trade."

Canada's Dump Duty Hits U. S. Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 27—Canada's imposition of an exchange dumping duty on imports from the United States "of a class or kind made in Canada," by treating the United States dollar as though it possessed a value of 100 cents, leaves the tariff situation to all intents and purposes exactly in the same place as it was before the depreciation of the American dollar.

In other words, the Canadian consumer is restrained from reaping any advantage in the exchange reversal to compensate him for the excessively high duty, plus exchange, plus excise and sales taxes, which he was forced to pay out during the last two years. The Government's decision to clamp a dump duty on American commodities has been expected for some time and is entirely consistent with its policy of "Canada first."

It is a notable fact that the United States, with all its high protection, has never imposed a dump duty on Canadian goods, even when there was as much as 20 per cent difference between the two currencies.

To Get Merchants' View On Rubber Dollar by Poll

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—A poll to determine whether the merchant is in favor of inflation, stabilization, and the "rubber dollar" has been undertaken by Retailing Executive Section published by the Fairchild Publications. This poll is being conducted under the supervision of Mr. A. W. Zelomek, economist for the Fairchild Publications, it is said in a statement by the company today.

This is the first attempt to determine public sentiment on the outstanding economic problem of the day. "The importance of the merchant as a mirror of public opinion cannot be stressed too strongly in view of his close contact with the general public," the statement says. "The results will go a long way in determining whether the sentiment among the general public is being reflected by the outburst of opposition of the past week."

Springfield Mass. to Have Farm Credit Facilities

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. (AP)—William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announces that farmer-lending facilities of the First Federal Land Bank District would be completed early next month with the establishment of two farmers' financing institutions in the Springfield (Mass.) land bank district.

Plan Central Bank For Foreign Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—With the object of focusing in terms of early action plans for a central bank or credit institution for foreign trade, the formation of a joint committee was announced in a statement issued by Mr. J. D. Mooney, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, Mr. E. P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, chairman of the Council on Inter-American Relations.

The committee representing the three groups has been authorized to explore plans for this institution and to consult with all parties who have an interest in the matter.

London Questions Efficacy of U. S. Gold Experiment

Exchange Rate Drop Seen as Always Outstripping Internal Price Rise

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

LONDON (By Mail)—On Monday of this week the dollar crossed the Rubicon of its gold parity with the pound, and fell to its lowest sterling value since the beginning of the World War. This event, startling as it would be, if thrown on the screen of circumstances a year or two years ago, startled scarcely anybody when it happened and has been received by the London mrket with gloomy phlegm.

There is a significance in this unruffled acquiescence. Everyone brought up with a gold-standard spoon in his mouth has at least an unconscious veneration for legal parities. There is something sacred about $4.86⅔; the rate has a magnetic attraction of its own. Even a faint belief that fixation of the dollar-sterling rate at that level was in the minds of the authorities here or in America would have steadily pushed the dollar to about that point, and checked its fall far beyond, without active official intervention. That was what happened when the market was forewarned by its own intelligent anticipation of the impending restoration of the pound to parity in 1925. Nothing of the kind was in evidence this week. The halo has fallen off the mint par of exchange.

No Stabilization Yet

No one, in fact, is thinking in terms of stabilization at this moment—let alone in terms of gold, which is the real detriment of these awkward but traditional parities.

With characteristic caution, London has indulged in very little speculation in the dollar, and what noncommercial dealings there are originate largely on the other side. The panic stampede of short-term funds from capital to capital, which characterized the exchange crisis of 1931, is not in evidence today. Not yet, that is, for London is seriously apprehensive of a minor "flight from the dollar," induced by inflation or threats of inflation, which would swamp this market with "Bad Money" of the kind which steamed in during the collapse of the French franc in 1926 and which proved the undoing of our gold-allegiance five years later.

The Gold-Digging Dollar

Meanwhile, developments in Washington and Wall Street are the focus of financial interest. It is proving rather hard to predict the movements of a squib alight at both ends. There is obviously much less faith here in the capacity of the present American experiment with the gold market to restore the price level, and with it business prosperity, in the United States than there was in that of the earlier features of the recovery program. Our old habits of thought have lost their vigor during the past two years; we realize that in a country which has abandoned the convertibility of its currency, gold is one commodity among many, and the artificial raising of the price of gold has no greater direct effect on the general price level than has the artificial raising of the price of any other commodity of equal importance.

Clearly it is through the medium of the exchanges that the principal effect of such policies on the general price level is to be expected. (For the moment one must rule out psychological reactions, since in a world of uncertainties they are the most uncertain of all, and the only lesson that recent history has taught us about them is that they are usually the opposite of what one would guess.) The way in which a falling exchange multiplies internal prices is, of course, well realized in England, for we laid great commercial hopes upon that phenomenon when the pound was falling in the fall of 1931. But the history of the great post-war inflations shows that the exchange rate always outdistances internal prices in the giddy *descensus in Avernum*, even though it may eventually prove a hare-and-tortoise race, as it has in France, where a high and artificially scaffolded internal price level now faces a menacingly deflated exchange.

The World Price Level

Our experience in 1931 and since has taught us another important lesson about exchange depreciation. When the pound fell, sterling prices rose almost in proportion; but gold prices immediately started to fall until the net effect was almost nil. What we had imagined was an external hoist to raise ourselves turned out to be a block-and-pulley attached to our own boot straps. There is the world of difference between a condition of falling exchange rates caused by a rise of internal prices, and one of rising internal prices caused by a fall of the exchange rates. The first is likely to raise the world level of prices, the second is likely to drive world prices down; because it intensifies competition on world markets; and it is clear that in this latest recovery experiment America is trying to hitch her wagon to world prices by means of the price of gold and then to haul in the tow-rope. The principle of relativity has a dismally apt relevance.

In these days of isolationism and dislocated exchanges, "Ourselves Alone" might seem the wisest national economic motto. Each is for himself, true enough, as each mountaineer must find his own footholds and climb by his own energies; but if any one of us slips, we find ourselves all on the same rope. Though we have cut the slim lanyard of a common attachment to gold, every great country is hitched to the wire-cored cable of international trade and finance.

False That Inflation Cannot Be Controlled, Says Economist

Declares That Neither Theory Nor History Supports Opinion It Cannot Be Held Within Bounds—Its Legitimate Aim Is to Increase Spending

By J. Philip Wernette, Ph. D.
Harvard University
Author of recently published book, "Money, Business and Prices."

Article II

"We are thus continuing to move towards a managed currency," said President Roosevelt in his recent Sunday night radio talk to the American people. The President's discussion not only reflected the great public interest in monetary policy, but also stimulated further thinking about this important and intricate problem.

We are certain to hear more about managed currency. People will ask, Is managed currency another name for inflation? Is managed currency incompatible with the gold standard? Is it a sound money policy?

These are difficult questions. They are, moreover, made more difficult by the fact that such terms as the gold standard, inflation and sound money are not precisely defined and carefully used. Many persons who use these terms have never asked themselves what they mean, and have only the vaguest notions about their connotations.

Other persons know exactly what *they* mean by these words. Unfortunately, all of these persons don't mean the same thing!

Similarly, the gold standard means all things to all men. Many people are surprised to learn that the United States was off the full gold standard (by one definition, at least) during the World War. Under that definition, the foreign exchange rates of currencies on the gold standard are only slightly variable—between the "gold points," which are usually not more than 1 per cent each way from par. Due to the war-time prohibition of the export of gold, several foreign currencies rose high above their dollar parity. The Peruvian pound, for example, which had at that time the same parity as the English pound ($4.86), rose to $5.90.

"Sound money" is also a slippery term. Many persons mean by it money which is on the gold standard. If this definition be accepted, one must conclude that sound money may not be satisfactory money. That is to say, between 1929 and the spring of 1933, while the United States was on the gold standard, the dollar gained about 50 per cent in purchasing power (over goods), and this gain was accompanied by an unprecedented depression. If the 1929-1933 dollar represented sound money, I say, let us be spared any more of it!

It is a common notion that an expansion or contraction of spending affects only the price level. If the change in spending is very slow, this may be the only effect, but if the change is rapid, the volume of production, consumption, and employment may be affected. A rapid decrease in spending is almost certain to have two effects—one is a decline in the price level and the other is an increase in unemployment. This is what has been going on (with some reversals) for four years.

Purpose of Inflation

If the economic machine is fully employed, an increase in spending has no effect on general prosperity—the only result is a rise in prices. If, however, the economic machine is partially idle (as it is at present), an increase in spending has two effects—some rise in prices, and some increase in employment, production and consumption.

Hence we may generalize and say, Less spending, less prosperity; more spending, more prosperity (unless the increase in spending occurs when prosperity already exists, as evidenced by employment already being being reasonably high). At the present time, a general increase in spending would raise prices and reduce unemployment.

Many persons advocate inflation as a means of bringing about such an increase in spending. Regardless of differences in their use of the word, I believe that the advocates of inflation would agree that the purpose of inflation is to bring about such an increase. Indeed, I think that on this basis, we could define inflation rather loosely as any action by the Government which will cause an increase in spending.

Historically, there have been many inflations. None had for its purpose the improvement of general business conditions. There has never been a deliberate anti-depression inflation. Inflation has been resorted to by governments in order to get money, either by printing the money or by borrowing it.

Popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, inflation has not usually been carried to the point where the monetary system collapsed. Practically every time a country goes to war, inflation occurs. And as we know, dozens of countries have gone to war during the last century and a half, some of them more than once. Of these dozens of inflations, only five have resulted in complete collapse of the monetary system.

The Continental Congress had to issue paper money in order to finance the American Revolution because the colonists were nearly as reluctant to pay taxes to the Congress as to King George the Third. Whatever its unhappy outcome, I think that it must be admitted that had it not been for paper money, there might have been no United States of America.

The assignats appeared during the French Revolution. The Confederate currency, dictated by fiscal necessity, rose and vanished. Inflation attained its greatest development, however, in the post-war Russian and German cases. There, indeed, was hyper-inflation, running into truly astronomical figures!

Inflation Can Be Stopped

Many persons think only of Russia and Germany when they think of inflation. The fact is that these two examples are exceptions. In justice to inflation (today often portrayed as a villain) it must be admitted that hyper-inflation is a rare phenomenon.

Neither theory nor history supports the opinion that inflation usually runs riot. Not even war, most insistent and inexorable of masters, has often produced a riotous inflation.

Probably the commonest argument against the adoption of inflationary policy is the contention that inflation, once started, cannot be stopped. (Until, presumably, it is stopped by the collapse of the monetary system.) This contention is obviously false.

No one advocates unlimited inflation. The inflationists want moderate inflation, or, as they frequently say, "controlled inflation." To say that controlled inflation is impossible is to fly in the face of experience.

It is also argued that, by causing a rise in the price level, inflation robs creditors by reducing the purchasing power of the principal and interest of loans and other obligations stated in dollars. This is quite true; and the debtors gain what the creditors have lost. There is no national gain or loss in the process.

If, however, prosperity will return only when spending increases and both prices and production increase, it is anti-social to inveigh against rising prices, for that is the same as inveighing against recovery. Unless the defenders of the creditor class can show some way in which recovery can occur without rising prices, they cannot oppose a rise in the price level without also opposing recovery.

Falling prices have given some creditors an unexpected windfall gain in the past four years. Would it be so unjust to withdraw some of that gain, in a good cause?

I have said "some creditors" because many creditors have lost. The depression has become so bad that many bonds and mortgages are in default. The holders of such creditor securities would be benefited rather than injured by a rise in the price level and an increase in business activity.

Two Alternatives

Inflation is the current Horrible Word. Many persons fear it—fear it vaguely and unreasonably. The fact is that any given amount of deflation does much more harm than an equal amount of inflation. If the facts were understood, I should suppose that the present obsession on the subject of inflation would be replaced by an equally strong antagonism to deflation.

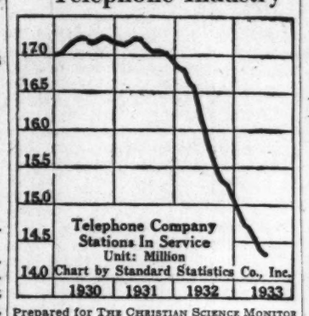
Deflation robs debtors for the benefit of creditors (when it doesn't rob both), and throws men out of work. Inflation, from depression levels, robs some creditors, benefits other creditors and debtors, and puts men back to work.

No one wants any more deflation. Few persons, indeed, want stabilization either of prices or employment at present levels. There are only two alternatives to deflation and stabilization—one is an increase in spending and the other is a further reduction in costs. The latter would be a slow and painful process. An increase in spending would bring about recovery more quickly, and it is just such an increase that inflation is supposed to bring about.

The advocate of inflation must admit that there are different ways of inflating. There are crude methods and subtle ones, reckless techniques and careful ones. Some kinds of inflation are dangerous. Credit inflation is better than currency inflation. A crazy method of inflating may be as bad as deflation. The problem is managing inflation skillfully.

The question is no longer, Are we going to have inflation? We are having it. It is a conservative and careful inflationary policy and the President intends to keep it so. As he said in his radio talk, "Government credit will be maintained and a sound currency will accompany a rise in the American commodity price level."

Slow Recovery In Telephone Industry



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE telephone industry continues its slow recovery of recent months, while telegraph and cable companies currently are engaged in consolidating their improved condition, following the rapid gains of late spring and early summer.

The accompanying chart shows the decrease since 1930 in the number of telephones in use.

October Exports Are Best Since Autumn of 1931

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Exports from the United States in October were reported by the Commerce Department to have reached the highest level since the fall of 1931.

The total was given as $194,000,000, a gain of $34,000,000 over September. The department said this created a favorable trade balance of $43,000,000 for the month, $30,000,000 higher than September.

Although the interpretation which usually accompanies the figures was omitted, due, it was said, to pressure of other work, department economists said the statistics showed there was more than the seasonal gain in the physical volume of exports.

The percentage gain in dollar value, they said, was 21 per cent, compared with the usual 16 between September and October. Price increases were said to have accounted for part of the jump.

Imports for the month totaled $151,000,000 or $3,000,000 over September and $46,000,000 over the same month last year.

For the 10 months of this year, exports totaled $1,299,000,000, compared with 1,340,000,000 for the same period last year. Imports were $1,187,000,000 against $1,121,000,000. This gave a balance in favor of the United States of $11,280,000,000. This gave a balance in favor of the United States of $111,380,000 this year, compared with $219,349,000 last year, the department said.

The statistics were interpreted as indicating that exports have advanced 10 per cent since August in addition to the normal season improvement.

The increases of the last two months have translated an unfavorable balance of $23,500,000 in August to the present favorable balance.

The favorable balance in October, 1932, was $48,000,000 and in October, 1931, was $36,000,000.

Bank Debits in Canada Rise Sharply in Month

OTTAWA, Nov. 27—Bank debits, or the total amount of checks cashed against demand, and notice deposits at the clearing centers of Canada, continue to increase at a noticeable rate.

Last month these amounted to $2,823,400,000 as compared with $2,367,200,000 in October 1932, or a gain of 19.3 per cent.

There was also a real gain in imports from Empire countries, amounting to 19 per cent, and from foreign countries amounting to 6 per cent. The imports from the United Kingdom in October totaled $10,518,000, the largest in one month since May, 1931, and 27 per cent over October, 1932.

Uncertainties Of Money Situation Drag on Business

Bank Asserts Gold-Buying Plan Ineffective as Price-Raising Scheme

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—The general business outlook is still obscured by the complexities and uncertainties of the currency situation, states the Guaranty Survey, monthly publication of the Guaranty Trust Company released today. The Securities Act is also strongly criticized as "an obstruction to the furthe. economic rec very of the United States."

Reviewing the present business and financial conditions as a result of the Administration's gold-buying program, the bank says:

"The dollar has depreciated rapidly in terms of gold and in terms of foreign currencies; large blocks of American capital are reported to have sought refuge abroad; foreign nations have shown signs of dissatisfaction at the manipulation that is going on in their gold and exchange markets, and indications of weakness have appeared in the market for United States Government securities.

"All these consequences have arisen from a policy designed primarily to raise commodity prices in this country, and it is interesting to observe that this is the one direction in which the gold program has failed to achieve any decisive results. Prices of a few basic commodities have advanced sharply, but the general movement is very small in comparison with the heavy depreciation of the dollar in terms of gold and foreign currencies."

Reminding that, according to Professor Warren's theory, the cheapening of the dollar through an advance in the price of gold should cheapen the dollar in terms of commodities at the same time, inasmuch as the ratio between gold and commodities is held to be relatively fixed, or changes only slowly, the bank adds:

"The trouble with the theory appears to be that gold, under present conditions, is merely a commodity like any other, and that raising its price in terms of dollars also raises its value in terms of commodities in general. In other words, the gold-buying program is intended to manipulate the purchasing power of the dollar but is actually manipulating the purchasing power of gold instead."

The weakness that has appeared in the market for government obligations, is cause for grave concern for it is contended that "whatever hope there may be either of avoiding inflation or of keeping it within control depends on the continuance of a strong and broad market for government securities."

"When a government can neither meet its expenditures from current income nor borrow to cover the deficit," the survey concludes, "inflation ceases to be a monetary policy and becomes a fiscal necessity, with an ultimate outcome completely beyond prediction."

U. S. Import Trade With Mexico Lower

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—That the share of the United States in Mexico's import trade has been declining since 1929 is revealed in a report just issued by the Commerce Department's Division of Regional Information.

In 1929 the United States furnished 69.1 per cent of Mexico's imports, but the percentage fell gradually to 63.8 per cent in 1932. A further decline is revealed by the foreign trade returns for the first four months of 1933, which show that the United States' share of the imports during that period was 61.35 compared with 65.3 per cent during the corresponding period of 1932.

Great Britain's share of Mexico's import trade also dropped from 8.0 per cent during the first four months of 1932 to 7.03 per cent during the corresponding period of 1933, but Germany increased her proportion from 10.1 per cent to 13.77 per cent.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Visualization in Acting

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ON THE screen of various little cinemas there is being shown a motion picture, "Ariane," which contains an example of visual expressiveness that no student of acting should miss. This performance is given by Miss Elizabeth Bergner in an English-speaking film that was made in Paris by RCA-Pathé from a novel by Claude Anet. The picture itself is inferior in its production values, according to the high level of studio technique as now practiced in Hollywood, and Miss Bergner at the time it was filmed was insecure in her pronunciation of the English words of her part. After years of experience on the German stage she is now preparing to appear in London, and by now has doubtless greatly improved her English diction. But the very fact that her words were often blurred by the accents of another language made all the more striking her graphic powers of visualization.

★ ★ ★

She has the part of a music student who has an affair with an inconstant man who goes off to America to forget her, finds that he cannot, and is reunited to her at the end. The rôle requires of Miss Bergner many passages in which the girl's real feelings shall be dissembled within a mask of flightiness and indifference. She conveys this double effect pointedly by physical means, by revealing through delicacies of gesture, posture and movement emotions that are sensed by the spectators but not by the man involved. It sounds like a bit of juggling to let the audience see what the man cannot see, but Miss Bergner accomplishes this feat with an air of naturalness that is in itself an example of art concealing itself.

Seldom is it possible to see exemplified how expressive the mouth may be, with the lips changing relations under stress of varying emotions. Her eyes become mere slits or widen in intuitive response to the mood of the situations. The positions of her feet, the plastic attitudes of her whole figure, the shoulders that are a very barometer of emotion, the hands that are always talking, the head that flings up in moments of ecstasy and that droops under grief—these are but the larger chords of her externalization of the implications of the situations that she is realizing.

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There are subtleties of expression that make her acting elusively fascinating to watch—her scenes with the man in which the girl's eyes rove to every feature, returning always to look into his eyes lingeringly; the changing pace in her movements under different moods, the evidences of thinking within the part to be discerned in her eyes; the varying behavior of her eyes, and her moments of concealing them from the man when they are telling too much; her transitions from one emotional phase to another; her shaded responsiveness; her mental state as reflected in her different ways of opening a door according to the momentary mood; her concentrations of listening.

All this is set down merely in indication of the outlines of the means by which Miss Bergner achieves an expressiveness of which the spectator is never conscious unless he is watching closely in an endeavor to discern the means by which she affects the audience so strongly. The spectators, quite properly, are aware only that they are receiving with unusual point and clearness intimations of the thoughts and feelings of a girl struggling through loneliness toward happiness. The vividness of these visualizations as a means of communication with the audience arises from their universal character. It is a sign language we all understand without thinking about it. Its symbols of emotion and thought have been familiar to us since childhood, and the fact that we "read" these symbols without conscious effort makes us forget, perhaps, how large a part they play in human communication. An actress like Miss Bergner simply amplifies and enriches the expression of these visual symbols.

Visualization enters into speech in an enormous degree in the acting of fine players. That is, an actress like Mme. Nazimova composes her performance with an understanding that words are but the symbols of thoughts, emotions, memories and imaginings. Knowing this, she seeks in her own experience and in fancy for images with which the words given her to speak may be animated.

Recently Mme. Nazimova appeared in a drama in which she had clearly worked out the whole of her part in this manner. The result was extraordinarily rich in its visualization. We have heard nothing quite like it since Duse, who had this power of visualization in speech in such large degree that, speaking in Italian, she still could convey whole sequences of images in speeches of 50 words or less, through the modulations of her tones by the thoughts and feelings behind the words.

Mme. Nazimova had one speech of four phrases that will illustrate this whole problem of visualization. As a wife temporarily separated from her husband she tells a woman friend the household things she wishes her husband to have. As Mme. Nazimova named these things, each of them was charged with a remembered emotion. Such an unpromising word as "bookshelves" took on richness of meaning because of the special image the actress summoned for it out of her experience or her imagination. Whatever the process, the summoning was accomplished, and stirring was the effect.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

A Little on Each Side

"MUCH might be said on both sides," was the curt quotation from Sir Roger de Coverley, used by one of our classmates on all occasions when quotations were called for. You can guess the reason—brevity being the soul of other things than wit.

In the question now before us, "Can a novel be successfully translated into cinema?" we fear the muchness of our declaration will be on the reverse side. For cinematizing a novel is difficult, and rarely as yet has it been superbly done. But since progress is an inevitable factor of growth, even in the badgered movies, the horizon is always lit by hope. And Today gleams brighter than Yesterday in the line of advancement.

So we find a more recent achievement in this field, M. Antoine de Saint Exupéry's "Night Flight," coming nearer to our ideal of what the visual and aural realization of a novel should be.

It is true that here was no vast, intricately woven tapestry to be reproduced. Compared with the grand old classics, or modern works like "Anthony Adverse," it is a miniature—an epic narrative to be sure, but still a miniature. It is also true that though its intangible sensitivity seemed impossible of transfer to the screen, yet the affiatus was caught and held there. It might be said that the majestic aerial photography made the picture. But the discerning direction of Mr. Clarence Brown went further than that. There is little dialogue (and no triangle), a fine flow of movement and luminous use of emphasis. With so much in its favor, we can ignore the minor flaws in a few of the characterizations.

Next in retrospective view comes Mr. Phil Stong's "Stranger's Return." (And here again an American-made picture can take a bow.) Mr. Stong had a hand in the direction, or at least supervision. You can see that picture before or after reading the novel, or both, and mark the resulting impression A.

Not so long ago, Sudermann's "Song of Songs" came to lavish production. That is, it was advertised as Sudermann's. The relation of picture to novel was so slight as to be almost imperceptible. Miss Marlene Dietrich brought breathless surface beauty to "Lilly of the improbable eyes." Of the complexities of her nature—the self-searching, the wondering, the yearning for a better life—she gave little indication. The tenderness, the pity and the terror of Lilly's experiences were lost in a prettified morality. An extraneous sculptor and a more extraneous statue, a poor effigy of Lilly's warm, plastic womanhood, used in a sort of parallel symbolism, were obtruded into the action. It wasn't even a novel compressed into a short story. It was merely a new highly moviesque story grafted on an old one—with pitiable results, in spite of elaborate pictorial craftsmanship.

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Looking further back, we see, as in the diminishing end of a telescope, "Karamazoff," made in Germany by Tobis two or three years ago and directed by Fyodor Ozep.

Now, no two people will agree as to what should be left out and what in, of a favorite novel. So why not leave everything in, as Mr. Theodore Dreiser suggests, even if the novel were in three volumes? It could be run off serially, or Eugene O'Neill-wise, as an all-day session, with time out for refreshments—a sublimated cinema festival.

To return to the Dostoevsky film, its title was "Karamazoff," and not "The Brothers Karamazoff," which may expalin why Alyosha, the author's confessed hero, was neglected altogether and Dmitri's terrible story alone was excerpted from the detailed, multicolored canvas of the novel. In view of the fact that Dmitri's story was the most obviously dramatic, this may seem natural enough. If only the dramatic element had not been allowed to become theatrical effect! The curtain at old Fyodor's window blew too insistently in the wind. The time spent in proving by a prolonged sequence that it was raining hard, or in the departure of a locomotive in the overdone symbolism of a grinding wheel here, a puff of smoke there, might better have been employed in a clearer exposition of the complexities of character and situation. The picture's chief merit lay in the real musical value and expressiveness of the score and in the decorative arrangement of landscapes, or in lyrical bits, as when bare branches lit with clustered raindrops were flung across the screen. But for all the attractive music and picture-making, the rich canvas was reduced to an artist's cartoon in broad strokes of black and white.

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Dreiser's sufferings over the film version of "An American Tragedy," beautifully planned by Eisenstein, only to be overthrown by the magistrates of the box office, was compensated by "Jennie Gerhardt," which, it is reported Dreiser happily found, caught the spirit of the book.

You see, it is only in looking backward that our enthusiasm tapers to the end-thinness of Alice's Mouse's tail. Looking forward, it thickens into a bulge of anticipation. Starting from "Night Flight," we may expect the raptus of imagination and poetry and the keen core of truth to inaurate at least some of our future picturized novels. Looking forward—we shall see!

In New York Galleries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH an attendance of 600 to 700 founder members, artist members and guests who included many persons prominent in professional and social circles, the Grand Central Art Galleries opened formally its branch in the old Union Club building at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street on the evening of Nov. 20. The building, designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, is so interesting for its own sake as an example of architecture for social use according to the best taste at the turn of the century that the attention of all first visitors is divided between the spaciously displayed pictures and sculpture by leading American artists and the marble halls, mosaic ceilings, and wood panelings of an interior that is really a succession of salons. For the housewarming a veritable flower show was staged in the great foyer, and the new organ was heard for the first time. The building with its frequently changing exhibits is open free to the public, like the central galleries in the Grand Central Terminal Building.

Two one-man shows signalize the formal opening of the branch galleries, paintings by Mr. Eugene Higgins and portraits by Mr. Paul Trebilcock. A center of interest in the latter's show is his recently completed portrait of President Roosevelt, lent by Columbia University. In the former library of the club there are on exhibition more than 300 examples of sculpture.

Henri Farge

Until Dec. 2 monotypes by M. Henri Farge are being shown at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. M. Farge has an uproarious sense of fun, joined with a facile invention that is scarcely to be looked for in monotypes. He uses the medium with all seriousness so far as his respect for what he is doing is concerned. Composition is well considered and the color is agreeable always. "L'Amateur passioné" is typical in its study of an admirer of a cubist picture who is twisted into an ecstatic attitude in the course of the explanation he is making for the benefit of his companion. In the background the bland dealer smiles, scarcely hopeful of a sale but pleased at such enthusiasm. "Picassite aigue" depicts a devoted lady lecturer standing beside a poster announcing her talk on Picasso. "Parade" shows the votaries of some abstractionist painter in haywire postures before the sublime product of their idol: one standing on his head, another dancing frantically. "Le fauve" reminds one how truly painting is a matter of muscle with some of the more vigorous spreaders of paint upon canvas. M. Farge conveys with extraordinary fullness the styles of the varying pictures that appear in his backgrounds. A large good humor animates his lampooning of studio foibles. In addition to his pictures about painters, he finds subjects for his sprightly compositions on the boulevards, with a smart young woman or two usually the focal point of attention, and the landscape accessories touched in with a grace that is like that of a Japanese print maker of an elder day, discovering decorative motifs everywhere his eye rests.

Frederick K. Detwiller

Paintings, water colors and prints by Mr. Frederick K. Detwiller are on view until Dec. 2 at the Carnegie Hall Art Gallery. Mr. Detwiller's landscapes convey the charm of the place depicted, together with a larger element which gives to his pictures an emotional appeal that is not dependent upon one's memory of such scenes. This element may be defined as rhythmic organization of forms in his ledges and tree structures, and of movement in foliage and clouds. His sensitiveness to color is evident in the tonal loveliness of his shadows. "Washington Tree" proves that leafless trunks and branches may be seen for their decorative values against a line of blue hills that are vibrant in the lambent light of late afternoon. All the parts of this picture are enveloped in the glow from the West.

Twenty-Six Americans

In the exhibition of 50 paintings by 26 Americans, continuing until Dec. 9 at the Montross Gallery, one is struck by the recurrent good color, and color that is personal to the artists who have made these pictures. Mr. George Barbier in "The Fifteenth Street Tenement" sees the leaning building in a veil of colored light that glorifies the mean prospect. Miss Helen Cranor in "Mario's Flowers" gives us tangible blossoms that convey a sense of the whole instead of insisting on the petals. Fluffy clumps of tone are these. An intensification of reds and blues that recalls Mr. Thomas H. Benton's murals is noticeable in Mr. James Dougherty's "Food," a restaurant scene. Miss Selma Freeman's "Fourth Street" discovers suavities of color in hodgepodge architectural forms beside an elevated railroad structure. "Sophia," a head by Miss Marian H. Draisin, handles closely observed tonal values broadly, surely. E. C. S.

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'Choreartium'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

LAST July the Ballets Russes de Monte-Carlo came to the Alhambra Theater for three weeks; it stayed for more than four months. Among other things its remarkable success strengthens the view that—in London, at any rate—ballet now has a bigger appeal than opera.

There was nothing new or startling about the scenery and costumes

By Raoul Barbà, Monte Carlo—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tatiana Riabouchinska and Leonide Massine in "School of the Dance."

by Constantin Terechkovitch and Eugène Lourié and the curtain by Georges Annenkoff for an ambitious new ballet with the clumsy title "Choreartium" which the Ballets Russes produced just before leaving London. The Café Coupole would probably snuff. But the décor is sufficiently in the mode to be interesting, or, as the painters say, amusing. Its appropriateness is another question. "Chroeartium" itself is obviously the outcome of the public success of "Les Présages" which was based on Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony—a success not entirely confirmed by the best critical opinion. Massine, the choreographer, had to find another symphony and, surprisingly enough, his choice fell on Brahms's Fourth.

To that section of the public which looks at a ballet, but never listens to it, such a choice, of course, means little or nothing. Their favorite dancers must necessarily have music to dance and mime to but, generally speaking, after the polite preliminary of clapping when the conductor makes his entrance, the proceedings in the orchestra pit interest them no more. It cannot be said too often, however, that ballet is not simply an affair of dancing, or of music, or of décor, but a combination built out of these separate elements and their parallelisms. Because, as Pater pointed out, all the arts may be represented as continually struggling to reach a condition which music alone completely realizes, music supplies a solid basis on which the choreographer and stage designer may work. Their task is to discover in their own medium parallelisms of form, line, rhythm and color which "compose" harmoniously with those of the musical structure.

If, again, we accept Pater's dictum that one of the chief functions of æsthetic criticism is to measure the degree in which the products of art approach what he calls "musical law," we are freed from the critical embarrassments of those who argue that as Brahms's Fourth Symphony is "pure" music it is unsuitable for ballet. One of the finest classical ballets in existence—"Les Sylphides"—is based on the "pure" music of Chopin. Actually the question to decide is whether, considering the æsthetic limitations of their respective mediums, the choreographer and the designer sufficiently approach the musical level of a work like Brahms's Symphony.

The choreographer has much in common with the composer. Moving plastic has its own parallels for pitch, intensity of sound, duration, time, rhythm, rests, melody, counterpoint, chords, harmonic successions, phrasing, accent, construction (form) and even in a way, it has been claimed, for timbre and orchestration. But if we measure the approach of these to their musical equivalents the limitations of the choreographer's medium are at once apparent. In a word, it is inexorably imprisoned in three dimensions. Music, on the other hand, moves fetterless, beyond the barriers of three-dimensional space. To take a single example, Massine cleverly represents the melodic line of Brahms's second movement—the Andante sostenuto—by an undulating line of linked figures. But this line, however much it undulates, remains obstinately horizontal, at the level of the stage—Adolphe Appia, by the way, has attempted to overcome this difficulty with flights of steps. The designer, of course, can carry his line anywhere within the proscenium frame, but although as the track of a movement the line may suggest movement, it remains static. The claim that moving plastic has its own timbres and orchestration can be made only by changing the ordinary musical meaning of these words. For color the choreographer has to depend entirely on his décor, costumes and stage lighting.

The music of Brahms presents very different problems to the choreographer and designed than that of Chopin in "Les Sylphides," where the musical line, texture and rhythm are clear, definite and simple. Brahms was a great musical intellectual and, as Dr. Eaglefield Hull has said, possessed the faculty of abstraction in music to an extraordinary degree. "Brahms's logic is remorseless. There is plenty of matter for the mind here, and more solidity and thickness than in any other music. One can take great chunks of it, as it were, into the hand and discuss its quality." Brahms's slightest works seem to be fashioned out of heavier musical metal than is used by other composers and lack of weight is perhaps the first thing that will strike the musician who sees Massine's "Choreartium." Shorter weight still has been given with the scenery and costumes. If we were guessing the name of the composer who inspired them, the name of Brahms would occasion much the same surprise as if we were told that the answer was a lemon. The connection is perhaps no less remote.

But Massine has put some of his finest work into "Choreartium" and where he fails, his medium, more often than not, is to blame. The choreographic muse, with her airs and graces, is too frivolous a companion for that caustic, short, solidly-built man with the long beard and top hat, who was born into and held his own in a generation of musical giants. "Le Beau Danube" showed that she is happier and more at home with light-hearted Johann Strauss.

'The Lady From Alfaqueque'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WESTMINSTER THEATER—"The Lady From Alfaqueque," a comedy in two acts by Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero, English version by Helen and Harley Granville-Barker, produced Nov. 8, 1933.

The heroine of the Westminster's new play, though she lives in Madrid, can never forget that she comes from Alfaqueque. For her there are no cakes like Alfaqueque cakes, no scenes like Alfaqueque scenes, no people like the people from Alfaqueque. She is thus an easy prey for impostors, and when late one evening, a young man of distraught aspect rushes wildly into her home, announcing that he is from Alfaqueque, and that unless she gives him shelter from his enemies, all sorts of dreadful and unspecifiable things may happen, she at once resolves to take him in. Which, in another way, is precisely what he is doing to her.

Three weeks pass before Fernandita's eyes are opened to the lamentable shortcomings of Felipe, his indomitable determination not to earn his own living, and his proclivities for flirting, and as the curtain falls to his spirited declamation of the verses he has written while under her roof, she is already beginning to close them again. But no one minds very much, not even her skeptical husband, who has suspected Felipe from the start; for the young poet is not such a bad fellow after all, and has at least succeeded in preventing an unhappy marriage between one of Fernandita's friends and an extremely ill-tempered but very amusing youth named Nicolas.

There are several good performances in the play. Miss Gillian Scaife's Fernandita is always in drawing. Mr. John Wyse's Felipe is wild and exuberant and refreshing. Mr. Geoffrey Toone's bearish Nicolas is vastly funny and Mr. David Horne's dry and quiet Don Pascual is perhaps the best thing of the evening. The production might have been smoother. It does not flow. There are one or two scenes which, if not dull, are distinctly less diverting than the rest of the piece, and these might have been taken at a quicker speed. But in spite of these faults, "The Lady from Alfaqueque" is one of the most delightful intimate comedies seen in London for some time. H. H.

Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion is announced to be given under the auspices of the Oratorio Society of New York, Mr. Albert Stoessel, musical director, at the auditorium of the Julliard School of Music on May 5, 1934, as part of a sixtieth anniversary festival. The work will be presented by the chorus of the society, augmented, and will be sung without cuts, at a double session. Other festival meetings will be held on May 1, 2 and 3, all devoted to choral and instrumental compositions of Bach. Regular concerts in the society's schedule, Carnegie Hall, are arranged as follows: Dec. 27, evening, Handel's "Messiah"; March 21, 1933, evening, Bach's B minor mass.

Madrid Theater Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

UNAMUNO'S translation of Seneca's "Medea" is the play with which the Teatro Español, the official theater of the capital, is opening its winter season. Siegfried Burmann has designed the settings for a closed theater and Margarita Xirgu and Enrique Borras take the star rôles.

"Medea" is a first-class box office attraction in Spain, as this company has just shown. It has given eight performances of "Medea" in the provinces before 30,000 spectators. Nearly two-thirds of the state subsidy of $7000 was spent on the tour, which included many free shows for school children, and open-air performances in the great Roman Theater at Merida, and in front of the former Royal Palace in Madrid.

The success of Seneca's tragedy has decided the Español management to institute a classic festival to be held in the Merida ruins during the first fortnight of June every year. This will be Spain's Salzburg, and for 1934, "Espartaco" and Marquina's translation of the Hofmannsthal version of "Elektra" are down for production in addition to "Medea."

"Othello" will be the other outstanding production of the season. It has not been seen in Madrid for more than 25 years. The setting is again Burmann's, and Borras will be the Moor. An exception must be made to allow the showing of Shakespeare's masterpiece, as the Español, by a clause in its charter, is required to stage only works by Spanish authors. Rivas Cherif, the new director, is trying to get this clause rescinded.

There will also be a run of national drama, from Calderón, Lope and Zorilla to Galdós, Benevente, Marquina Arniches and the Quintero brothers. Jacinto Benevente will come back to the official stage, after a long absence, with a new play, "Ni al amor, ni al mar."

Other works to be given are "Don Juan Tenorio," Zorilla's popular imitation of the Spanish tragedy which has had an annual performance for nearly 100 years, and for which a special revolving stage is to be brought this year from Germany; Valle-Inclan's "Divine Words," and Arniches's "Men Who Weep." There is also Garcia Lorca's new play "Yerma," to be followed by whatever play wins the City Council's Lope de Vega Prize of $1400.

To celebrate the Republic's third anniversary, on April 14 next, Calderón's classic work in praise of the Spanish race, "The Mayor of Zalamea," will be given in the open air. The original seventeenth-century text will be used, and the setting will be a reproduction of the Spanish village in the Barcelona exhibition.

Two Orchestras

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

COMPARISON of two orchestras of prime renown, like the Boston Symphony, which presented the Sibelius Symphony No. 2 at its first concert of the season here under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, and the Philharmonic-Symphony, which presented, in the week of the Boston men's visit, the Beethoven Symphony No. 7 under Mr. Bruno Walter, may certainly be ventured without risk of odium, if fairly and candidly made. In this case, no cause can exist for that righteous indignation which is supposed to arise when objects compared are of unequal dignity and importance. Someone might reasonably object indeed, should we undertake to put a modern composer in rivalry with a classic one; and should we, accordingly, presume to weigh a work of recent times, like the Sibelius Second Symphony, against one of a former period, like the Beethoven Seventh.

But let us take two heroic institutions and set them disputing, in panoply, for honors. Then, admitting that we are partisan, let us urge the point that the contender we happen to favor stands at a disadvantage as to weapons. The artists, that is to say, from Boston, whom we commend, have the dull music of Sibelius, whereas those from New York, whom in all moderation and in one particular matter only we disapprove, have the brilliant music of Beethoven, to handle.

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Now an orchestra may find itself in the situation of possessing a performer upon this or that instrument who is of the second line. The conductor can in time put a trouble of that sort to rights, provided he has authority and resource. No such disability, however, characterizes today either the Boston Symphony or the Philharmonic-Symphony. They are at as high a state technically both of them, as in human, practical hope they can be. Not a spot, not a shadow, on either. The present moment, many of us can attest, has long been yearningly looked forward to. It will no doubt, by and by, be as sentimentally looked back upon.

But hear the Boston Symphony interpret the Sibelius piece, and hear the Philharmonic-Symphony, by contrast, interpret the Beethoven. Listen to the playing of both organizations in every sort of passage, soft, loud, quiet, agitated, and observe the difference with respect, especially, to execution. Suppose we grant that the Boston Symphony men are beyond requirement precise and even finicky, sounding the tame melodies of Symphony No. 2. Suppose, also, they do throw away their ensemble talents on a score that is more an exercise in instrumentation than an example of inevitable symphonic expression. We may let that pass.

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We cannot, though, when we come to the Philharmonic-Symphony, excuse careless phrasing and turgid sonority on the opening page, yes on measure after measure, first movement to last, of Symphony No. 7. Somewhere, truth to relate, Philharmonic-Symphony discipline, if discipline is the word, must be rather loosely ordered; and where? Plainly, to an attentive ear, not in the orchestra throughout so much as in the strings. Not in the entire range of the strings, either. To locate the disturbance, beginning at the bottom and going to the top, it is not in the double-basses, nor in the violoncellos, nor in the violas. Here, then, it is, without mistake, in the violins, and most of all in the first violins.

At the left of the platform, and at the front—that seems to be the place of principal consideration. That is where one orchestra can be severely, distressingly rigid, and where another can be, out of reach of apology, slack and slipshod. That is where the Boston Symphony in other days made itself famous, and at the same time threw its general tone out of balance. That is where the Philharmonic-Symphony suffered until Mr. Willem Mengelberg appeared on the scene with his terrible teaching, and later Mr. Arturo Toscanini with his irresistible enthusiasm. Almost we may say that that section actually is the orchestra and that other quarters of the stage scarcely count.

Works announced to be performed at the 1934 festival of the Bethlehem (Penna.) Bach Choir, in Packer Memorial Church, Lehigh University, are the Christmas Oratorio, for the sessions of Friday afternoon and evening, May 11, and the Mass in B minor, for Saturday afternoon, May 12. The choir, with a membership of 275 singers, is holding weekly rehearsals under the direction of its conductor, Mr. Bruce Carey.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

PREPARATIONS are well ahead for the great Exhibition of British Art which is to open at Burlington House on the first Saturday in January. Already an increased interest in the work of old English painters is discernible, and the first sign of this revival of interest in the national art is the holding, for the first time this century, of a small but choice exhibition of paintings by William Etty (1787-1849) at R. E. A. Wilson's Gallery, 24 Ryder Street, St. James's.

Etty has been singularly neglected by English collectors of the last two centuries, though the beauty of his painting, especially in his rendering of the human figure, has always appealed to connoisseurs, and he is one of the few English painters whose work is well known and highly esteemed in France. To many, this exhibition, which is limited to portraits and small figure pieces, is a revelation of the lovely quality of Etty's work on a small scale, the richness of his color, the integrity of his draftsmanship, and the noble breadth of his handling.

Most astonishing is a magnificent portrait head of a young woman with liquid eyes, "Model with Dark Hair," which might almost be taken for a painting by Courbet, in view of its power and mastery. Yet this portrait was painted by Etty in 1825, when the painter was 38, while Delacroix was only 27, Corot 29, and Courbet and Chasseriau were children aged 6. These facts and dates must be remembered if we are to give Etty his right place in the sequence of European painting. Many experts now accept Etty as the forerunner of the figure paintings of Corot, Courbet and even Renoir.

Among the many beautiful Ettys to be seen at the Wilson Gallery is a "Seated Bather" which comes from the collection of the novelist George Moore, while other examples have been lent by such art experts as Prof. Tancred Borenius, Mr. Kenneth Clark of the Ashmolean, Oxford, and Mr. Alec Martin of Christie's.

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Homage is paid to a great living British artist in the retrospective exhibition of paintings by Mr. Walter Richard Sickert, A. R. A., at Agnew's Galleries. This is the largest Sickert exhibition that has yet been held, and ranges from works painted in the early 'nineties to some of the artist's most recent paintings. The periods during which Sickert painted at Venice, Dieppe and Bath are all well represented; there are some admirable examples of those variety-theater subjects which Sickert has made so peculiarly his own—notably that exquisitely airy circus-scene, "The Trapeze, Dieppe," and there are two of Sickert's rare full-length, life-size portraits. One is the portrait of "Charles Bradlaugh in the House of Commons," painted 40 years ago and now the property of the Manchester Art Gallery; the other is the shimmering, magically illumined "Rear Admiral Lumsden," which looks even more beautiful at Agnew's than it did some years ago in the Royal Academy. Here also is "Brighton Beach," Sickert's masterpiece in point of color, with its daring harmony of blazing crimsons and warm golden tones; and "Dieppe Races," a masterly impression of rapid movement.

What this exhibition does is to emphasize once again that Sickert is not only a master of luminous impressionist painting, one of the greatest of his school, but also a painter whose work is warmed by a rich humanity, a shrewd and kindly observer of life whose records of intimate glimpses into the human comedy will surely fascinate and delight succeeding generations. Sickert is now entering his seventy-fourth year and must be saluted as one of the Grand Old Men of English painting.

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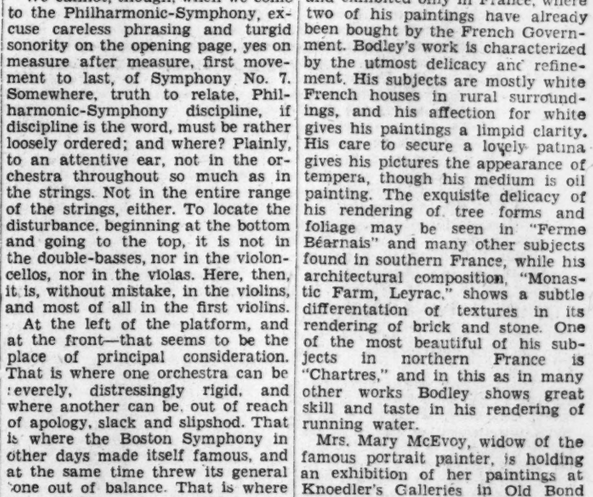
A newcomer to London who has just made a most interesting début at the Leicester Galleries is Mr. Josselin Bodley, a son of the famous historian. Hitherto he has worked and exhibited only in France, where two of his paintings have already been bought by the French Government. Bodley's work is characterized by the utmost delicacy and refinement. His subjects are mostly white French houses in rural surroundings, and his affection for white gives his paintings a limpid clarity. His care to secure a lovely patina gives his pictures the appearance of tempera, though his medium is oil painting. The exquisite delicacy of his rendering of tree forms and foliage may be seen in "Ferme Béarnais" and many other subjects found in southern France, while his architectural composition, "Monastic Farm, Leyrac," shows a subtle differentation of textures in its rendering of brick and stone. One of the most beautiful of his subjects in northern France is "Chartres," and in this as in many other works Bodley shows great skill and taste in his rendering of running water.

Mrs. Mary McEvoy, widow of the famous portrait painter, is holding an exhibition of her paintings at Knoedler's Galleries in Old Bond Street. Thirty years ago Mrs. McEvoy used to exhibit with her husband at the New English Art Club, where her beautiful little interiors excited much admiration by their sterling craftsmanship. Then, occupied with other cares, Mrs. McEvoy ceased from exhibiting, and it is only recently that she has resumed. Most of her exhibits at Knoedler's are portraits, very much in the style of Ambrose McEvoy, but she also shows two delightful interiors which indicate that while her style has broadened considerably, Mrs. McEvoy still knows how to recapture the magic of luminosity. her work has much charm of color and atmosphere, and if she reasserts her own personality a little more strongly, her paintings in the future should certainly command the honorable success she has achieved in the past.



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Army Defeats Navy Eleven In Close Battle

Quarterback Johnson Is Star of West Point-Annapolis Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—Once more a fighting team from the United States Military Academy at West Point scored a football victory over its fellow service school, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, on Saturday, when the teams met on Franklin Field, before a capacity throng, the score being 12 to 7.

But though the Cadets won, not until the last few minutes of the game was there any certainty of victory for them, and only the vigilance of Paul E. Johnson '34, the Army anchor man, in intercepting a pass from Fred Borries Jr. '35, to Capt. H. Q. Murray '34, inside his own five-yard line, with seven minutes to play, that finally halted the persistent attempts of the Midshipmen to take the lead once more in the last two periods.

Johnson was also responsible for the opening score of the game, when his clever dodging and spinning in an 80-yard run for a touchdown, after receiving a punt on his own 20-yard line, gave the Cadets a lead of 6 to 0. The attempt at goal by Jack M. Buckler '35, the star kicker and all-round player for the Cadets, was blocked by Robert P. Harbold '34, the Navy center.

But before the quarter had ended, the Navy leaders sent in their star backs, Borries, and Walter Baumberger '34, who had been kept on the sidelines at the start, and three runs by the newcomers, starting from midfield, culminated in a 38-yard run by Baumberger, for a touchdown. Then Navy went into the lead when Richard S. Bull '36, who had gone in at end, also just before, kicked a placement goal.

The defense of the Navy forwards was still too strong for the Army attacks, as the quarter ended, but after a series of exchanges of punts, which were generally in favor of Buckler, as he placed them better than William C. Clark '35, the Navy fullback, Army put over its first really successful forward pass, Buckler to Legg, who had replaced Sebastian, and a few downs later Buckler scored a touchdown from the 28-yard line, but dropped the extra point through misdirecting the placement kick.

The strength of the Army team was well illustrated by the fact that three of the backs and three of the forward line played the entire 60 minutes, and there were only single cases of substitutions in the other five places. On the Navy, on the other hand, substitutions were frequent, with W. C. Clark, and Captain Murray the only players to remain throughout the game. The summary:

West Point		Annapolis
Kopcsak, le		re, Fulp, Bull, Dornin
Hutchison, lt		rt, Cutter, C. H. Clark
Jablonsky, lg		rg, Johnston, Burns
Bucknam, Vincent, c		c, Harbold, Robertshaw
Gooch, Stillman, rg		lg, Zabriski, Schacht
Beall, Winn, rt		lt, Lambert, Brooks
Burlingame, Edwards, re		le, Murray
Johnson, qb		qb, Becht, Lee
Buckler, lhb	rhb, Walkup, Baumberger	
Sebastian, Legg, rhb	lhb, Rankin, Borries	
Stancook, fb		fb, W. C. Clark

Score—West Point 12, Annapolis 7. Touchdowns—Johnson, Buckner for West Point; Baumberger for Annapolis. Point after touchdown—Bull for Annapolis. Referee—E. J. O'Brien, Tufts. Umpire—W. B. Eicoek, Dartmouth. Field Judge—E. E. Willer, Pennsylvania State. Head linesman—E. W. Carson, Pennsylvania State. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

Chicago Surprises Dartmouth Invaders

Little is left to be said concerning eastern football for Saturday, with the Harvard-Yale and West Point-Annapolis games covered in other stories and many of the eastern elevens awaiting Thanksgiving Day for their contests. There were no upsets unless the overwhelming defeat given Dartmouth by Chicago may be so considered. The Green was not rated much more than an opponent in pre-game forecasts, but few looked for Chicago to smear the New Hampshire contingent, 39 to 0.

Princeton had no trouble defeating its ancient foe, Rutgers, 26 to 6; but the losers did gain distinction in being the only eleven to score against the Tigers this fall. New York University capitalized a forward pass early in the second period to surprise Carnegie Tech, 7 to 0. Columbia proved too strong for Syracuse and defeated the latter, 16 to 0. Among the little fellows in New England, Tufts turned back Massachusetts State, 13 to 0, and Middlebury outscored Vermont, 19 to 13.

Tilden Loses to Barnes

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden was defeated by Bruce F. Barnes, the Texan, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5, in a professional tennis match played on an indoor court yesterday. It was the first match Tilden lost in his native city in years. Emmett J. Paré, former national amateur clay court champion, defeated Francis T. Hunter, once a Davis Cup player with Tilden, 6—4, 6—4. Hunter and Barnes then won from Tilden and Paré in doubles by 6—3, 6—3.

Burns Chosen by Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27—Midshipman Richard H. Burns '35 of Willmar, Minn., has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy football team for 1934. It was announced here yesterday.

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WHITE X

Chicago Holds Lead—Canadiens Shut Out Leafs

First Defeat for Toronto —Detroit, Maroons and Americans Win

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	5	1	2	11	9	11
Detroit	5	0	3	22	19	10
Boston	3	0	4	15	15	6
Rangers	1	1	4	7	12	3
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	5	0	3	15	10	10
Toronto	3	1	1	15	7	7
Montreal	2	2	2	10	15	6
Americans	1	3	2	11	15	5
Ottawa	2	0	6	13	17	4

Results Nov. 25
Americans 3, Ottawa 2.
Canadiens 1, Toronto 0.
Montreal 1, Rangers 0.

Results Nov. 26
Chicago 1, Boston 0.
Detroit 4, Canadiens 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 27—Outplayed most of the evening, Montreal Canadiens went down to defeat before Detroit Red Wings here last night, 4 to 2. The Montrealers avoided a shutout by collecting two goals in the last eight minutes of play. More than 8000 saw the point leaders in both sections of the National Hockey League go down to defeat. The visitors were soldom dangerous except in the late stages of the third period. A strenuous duel with Toronto Leafs Saturday night in Toronto apparently had taken the steam out of the Montreal attack.

Red Wings went into the lead late in the first period when Aurie converted a pass from Herb Lewis. Emms and Wiseman scored for the Detroit club in the second period. Goodfellow made it 4 to 0 for the Wings in the third before the Canadiens broke into the scoring. Mondou and Gerald Carson were the scorers for the visitors. Summary:

Detroit		Canadiens
Emms, Lewis, Sorrell, lw		rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, Raymond
Goodfellow, Voss, Pettinger, c		c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, rw		lw, Joliet, G. Mantha, Mondou
Robertson, Young, ld		rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault
Buswell, Evans, rd		ld, G. Carson, Burke
Roach, g		g, Chabot

Score—Detroit 4, Canadiens 2. Goals—Aurie, Emms, Wiseman, Goodfellow for Detroit; Mondou, G. Carson for Canadiens. Assists—Lewis, F. Carson for Detroit; Godin for Canadiens. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and O. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 27—Two former members of the local team, Lorne Chabot and Leo Bourgault, were largely instrumental in administering the first defeat of the season to the Maple Leafs on Saturday night when the group-leading Montreal Canadiens won, 1 to 0. It was the third successive shutout for Chabot. The latter played a sensational game against his old club and handled 48 shots, while Hainsworth at the other end had only 20. Bourgault scored the only goal of the game after 7m. 21s. of the first period when he swept in a rebound from Lepine's shot. The locals had a big margin on the play; but the Canadiens played a strong defensive game after getting their goal. The summary:

Canadiens		Toronto
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw		
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c		c, Blair, Primeau, Thoms
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, rw		lw, Cotton, Jackson, Kilrea, Boll
Carson, Burke, ld		rd, Clancy, Day
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd		ld, Horner, Levinsky
Chabot, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Canadiens 1, Maple Leafs 0. Goal—Bourgault for Canadiens. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn, Montreal, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 27—Following the shipment of two players, Lorne Duguid and Glenn Brydson, to the minors and the uncertainty of the fate of three others the Montreal Maroons staged quite a reversal of form here on Saturday when they defeated the New York Rangers, 1 to 0. The only goal of the game came with only five minutes remaining to play. During a strong Montreal attack Aitkenhead cleared to Graham and the latter passed to Northcott who closed in and scored. The locals showed much more speed and better combination than in previous games and their defense of Graham and Wentworth gave Kerr fine protection. The game was close, but the Maroons had an edge and would have won by a greater margin but for the brilliant work of Aitkenhead.

Montreal		Rangers
Northcott, Trottier, lw		rw, W. Cook, Keeling, Asmundson
Smith, Haynes, MacKenzie, c		c, Boucher, Dillon, Carr
Ward, Robinson, Kilrea, rw		lw, P. Cook, Murdoch, A. Siebert
Wentworth, Ayres, ld		rd, E.Seibert, Brennan
Graham, Wilcox, rd		ld, Johnson, Pusie
Kerr, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Montreal 1, Rangers 0. Goal—Northcott for Montreal. Assist—Graham for Montreal. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 27—The New York Americans moved out of last place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League on Saturday night when they scored three goals in the third period to defeat the Senators, 3 to 2. The defeat, the sixth-straight for the locals, sent them into last place in the standing. The game was slow throughout, there being but eight shots on goal in the third period. three of the five by the Americans being successful. Ottawa scored a goal in each of the first and second periods and appeared headed for victory until the visitors staged a strong attack toward the end and beat Beveridge three times. The summary:

Americans		Ottawa
Gross, McVeigh, Klein, Jackson, lw		rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders
Himes, Conn, Burke, c		c, Welland, Howe, Cook, Cox
Martin, Picketts, Patterson, rw		lw, Shannon, E Roche, Touhey
Brydge, Speyer, ld		rd, Ledue, Shields
Dutton, Dutkowski, rd		ld, Bowman, McInenly
Roberts, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Americans 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Brydge, Himes, Jackson for Americans; Howe, Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—Himes, McVeigh for Americans, Ledue, E. Roche for Ottawa. Referees—J. A. Cameron and William Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 27—A long shot by Gottselig on a pass from Couture and Paul Thompson at 12m. 22s. of the second period gave the Chicago Black Hawks a 1-to-0 National Hockey League victory against the Boston Bruins here last night. Some 15,000 partisan fans attended. The game was played at a furious pace, with the Bruins staging a six-man attack in the final minute after pulling out Goalie Thompson. The summary:

Chicago		Boston
Thompson, Truddell, McFadyen, Sheppard, lw		rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, Filmore.
Gottselig, Leswick, Cook, Romnes, c		c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman
Couture, Kendall, March, Jenkins, rw		lw, Gracie, Beattie, Ripley, Galbraith
Abel, Conacher, ld		rd, Shore, Hitchman, Galbraith
Coulter, Jenkins, rd		ld, Smith, Hitchman
Gardiner, g		g, Thompson

Score—Chicago 1, Boston 0. Goal—Gottselig. Assists—Couture, P. Thompson for Chicago. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Argonauts Win Title in Rugby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 27—One of the greatest races in the history of the Interprovincial Rugby Union was ended here on Saturday when Argonaut of Toronto defeated the Montreal club by 15 to 5 in the second game of the home-and-home series for the title. As the Argonauts won the first game, 5 to 4, they took the title by 20 to 9.

The two teams were even at the end of the regular schedule with four wins and two losses. They met four times during the season, Montreal winning the opener in Toronto early in October by 18 to 14, while Argonauts won the last scheduled game in Montreal, 11 to 10. The two defeats were the only ones sustained at home by Montreal in five seasons.

Argonauts' victory clears the way for the Canadian championship playdowns. They will meet Winnipeg, western Canada champions, in Toronto next Saturday and then the winners will meet Sarnia, Ontario title holders, on Dec. 9. University of Toronto, Intercollegiate Union, withdrew from the playdowns, in which they were to have met Sarnia on Saturday, because of the lateness of the season.

The last of the intercollegiate championships was decided in Toronto on Saturday, Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph defeating Loyola College of Montreal, 38 to ', for the intermediate title. All three college titles were won this season by the 1932 winners, Toronto in the senior, O. A. C. in the intermediate and Toronto in the junior. The last named won every game and had but one point scored against it.

College Football Results

Abilene Christian 3, McMurray 0.
Akron 36, Mt. Union 0.
Appalachian T. 14, Greenville T. 0.
Austin 6, Sam Houston 6.
Baylor 13, Southern Methodist 7.
Benedict 12, Paine 0.
Bethel 20, Bethany 7.
Bloomsburg T. 10, Shippensburg T. 7.
Bluefield 26, Morristown N. I. C. 0.
Bradley 7, James Millikin 7.
Bucknell 38, Wash. and Jeff. 6.
Carbondale T. 13, DeKalb T. 0.
Case 20, John Carroll 0.
Centenary 7, Mississippi 6.
Centre 49, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Chicago 39, Dartmouth 0.
Clemson 7, Citadel 0.
College of Idaho 21, U. O. I. (SB) 0.
Colorado Aggies 30, Colorado C. 7.
Columbia 16, Syracuse 0.
Dayton 31, Wittenberg 6.
Detroit 14, Michigan State 0.
Duke 7, N. C. State 0.
Duquesne 26, Geneva 0.
Elon 13, Guilford 13.
Florida 14, Auburn 7.
Georgia 7, Georgia Tech. 6.
Grove City 20, Thiel 14.
Hanover 33, Eastern Ill. N. 0.
Harvard 19, Yale 6.
Hattiesburg T. 33, Delta T. 6.
Howard Payne 6, Simmons 0.
Illinois Wes. 13, McKendree 7.
Iowa State 7, Drake 7.
Juniata 6, Delaware 6.
Keokuk 12, Quincy 12.
Lafayette 54, Lehigh 12.
Lebanon Valley 6, Albright 6.
LeMoyne 12, Arkansas S. 6.
Lock Haven T. 64, Kutztown T. 0.
Louisiana St. 21, Mississippi St. 6.
Loyola 7, Washington C. 0.
Maryland 33, Wash. & Lee 13.
Michigan 13, Northwestern 0.
Middlebury 19, Vermont 13.
Milliken 7, Bradley 7.
Minnesota 6, Wisconsin 3.
Mississippi T. 33, Delta T. 6.
Morris Brown 26, Florida A. & M. 0.
Morris Harvey 32, Armstrong 0.
Muhlenberg 7, Dickinson 6.
Nebraska 7, Iowa 6.
New River St. 19, Morehead T. 7.
New York 7, Carnegie Tech. 0.
Northwest T. 7, West Texas T. 6.
Ohio 19, Ohio Wesleyan 13.
Ohio State 7, Illinois 6.
Oklahoma City 20, Central Okla. T. 0
Olympic Club 16, San Francisco 9.
Penn. M. T. 16, Susquehanna 0.
Pomona 19, Occidental 3.
Presbyterian 13, Catawaba 0.
Princeton 26, Rutgers 6.
Principia 12, Shurtleff 12.
Purdue 19, Indiana 3.
Randolph-Macon 21, Hampden-Sydn 20.
Redlands 0, Whittier 0.
Rockhurst 27, William Jewel 6.
Sam Houston 6, Stephen F. Austin 6.
San Diego St. 37, California Tech. 0.
So. California 19, Notre Dame 0.
South Dakota 7, Illinois C. 0.
Southern 19, New Orleans 12.
Stanford 7, California 3.
St. Edwards 6, Texas Mines 6.
St. Mary's 32, U. C. L. A. 14.
St. Paul 13, St. Augustine 0.
St. Vincent 26, Davis & Elkins 7.
Tennessee Wesleyan 12, Milligan 0.
Texas Christian 26, Rice 3.
Tufts 13, Mass. State 0.
Tulane 26, Sewanee 9.
Tuskegee 27, Fisk 0.
Villanova 24, Temple 0.
Virginia Union 27, Johnson Smith 6.
Washington St. 17, Washington 6.
West Point 12, Annapolis 7.
West Virginia 14, Georgetown 12.
W. V. Wesleyan 25, Glenville 7.
Wooster 19, Heidleberg 0.
Wyoming 7, Western St. 0.
Xavier 12, Southern 0.

Marylebone C. C. Wins

AJMERE, India, Nov. 27 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone cricket team yesterday defeated Rajputan by an innings and 107 runs, compiling a total of 213. The Rajputans were unable to cope with the English visitors' trundling. In their first innings they scored only 32 as Clark took five wickets for 10 runs and Townsend 5 for 14. Following on, the home players were held to 74 as Townsend collected 7 for 22.

Wesleyan Elects Macgregor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 27 (AP)—Rob Roy Macgregor '34 of Pelham Manor, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan cross-country team for next season.

Stanford Eleven To Represent West

By the Associated Press

Stanford University, Calif., Nov. 27

STANFORD UNIVERSITY'S football team has accepted an invitation to represent the West in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena New Year's Day, Al Masters, general manager of the board of athletic control, announced here late Saturday.

The invitation came from the selection committee of the Tournament of Roses just after Stanford's Indians defeated their traditional rivals, the California Bears, 7 to 3, in the Stanford stadium.

Harvard Eleven Topples Eli In Objective Game

Forward Passes and Return of Kickoff by Locke Spell Yale Defeat

Heads are now being held high and unrestrained joy reigns in Cambridge today. Harvard crushed Yale, its ancient football rival, 19 to 6 in the Harvard Stadium, Saturday, and climaxed a drab season by an exhilirating finish. It was the first Crimson victory against the Eli in the stadium since 1929. Three completed forward passes, two of them lengthy and spectacular, and a 92-yard sprint for a touchdown from kickoff, produced the three Harvard touchdowns.

Heroes in the Harvard cause whose names long will be recalled were Harry K. Wells '34, J. Robert Haley '35, Thomas F. Locke '35, Chester K. Litman '35, and Frederick G. Crocker '34. This does not necessarily mean that they were the only heroes; but they did figure in the vital scoring plays. Wells threw the all-important passes, Haley called the plays timely and received a touchdown pass, with Crocker and Litman other receivers, while Locke sprinted the 92 yards for the third score that literally "broke Yale's heart."

Cold figures give the defeated Eli team an abundance of credit. The Blue's running attack out-gained that of Harvard and in every statistical figuring excepting forward passing and points, the losers totaled to advantage. The Yale line truly excelled that of Harvard in performance and there was little difference in backfield players had it not been for the eventful passing.

Smart Quarterbacking

Smart quarterback judgment and neatly executed assignments brought the first touchdown early in the opening period. A first down by rushing and Haley called a pass against the man-to-man Eli defense. Haley took the pass from center, faked to Capt. John H. Dean '34 and handed the ball to Wells who faded. Litman sprinted far down the field and caught the pass on the 5-yard line and was tackled from behind by William H. Keesling '34. It was a 45-yard pass from the line of scrimmage. Two line plays failed and Wells tossed a pass to Haley behind the line and in the flat zone from where he easily out-raced the Eli secondary to score. Dean's attempt for the after point failed.

The second touchdown came in the next period on a 20-yard pass from Wells to Crocker and just outside the safety man. Crocker raced 20 yards more to score. With two trys, Dean kicked the after point. In the third session Yale became a dangerous contender by scoring from Harvard's 32-yard line on eight plays, Capt. Robert Lassiter Jr. '34 making the touchdown. John M. Lockwood '34, Harvard center, blocked the after-point try.

Locke Outruns Elis

On the next kickoff, with Yale freshly heartened, Locke stunned the Eli. He received the kickoff on his own 18-yard line. Haley turned as if to take the ball and raced toward the sidelines drawing some of the Yale prospective tacklers and Locke was off down the field. He changed his pace slightly and with an opening by good blocking, his sprinting ability came in handy and his legs churned with perfect rhythm as he sped by the last Eli tackler and left the field behind. Again the after point failed. This ended the scoring although Yale passing threatened in the final quarter until interceptions in Harvard territory.

Locke's run was the second of its kind in 52 Harvard-Yale football games, R. W. Watson, captain of Yale running 100 yards in 1880. Coach E. L. Casey of Harvard and Wells were severely criticized during the regular season, but both vindicated themselves in this game. Although Bob Haley called his plays strategically, the plans of the coach were evidenced and Wells, in a triple-threat position, had opportunity to display real football ability after three seasons of attempting quarterback play without success. The summary:

Harvard		Yale
Choate, Crocker, White, Cheek, le		re, Rankin, Overall
Francisco, Rogers, Cullen, lt		rt, C. Curtin, Tarlton, Taylor
Schumann, Crane, lg		rg, DeAngelis, Davis
Casey, Lockwood, Simmons, c		c, Malin, Johnson
Gundlach, Healey, rg		lg, Nichols, Grosscup
Kopans, rt		lt, Kilcullen, McCrudden
Kelly, Nazro, re		le, Coombs, Herold
Haley, Whitney, Peter, qb		qb, Curtin, Roscoe
Wells, Locke, Sherman, Pescosolido, lhb		rhb, Keesling, Whitehead
Litman, Barrett, Beale, Lane, Janien, rh		lh, Lassiter, Morton, T. Curtin
Dean, Nevin, fb		fb, Nickel, Callan, Towle, Childs

Score—Harvard 19, Yale 6. Touchdowns—Haley, Crocker, Locke for Harvard; Lassiter for Yale. Point after touchdown—Dean for Harvard. Referee—Edward Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin. Head linesman—T. J. McCabe, Holy Cross. Field Judge—A. W. Palmer, Colby. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

Northeast First Wins Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 27—Northeast's first and second teams, chosen to represent this section in the United States field hockey tournament next week in Chicago, met yesterday in the final match of the Northeast Field Hockey Association tournament, with the first team defeating the second, 2 goals to 0, on the Greenwich Academy field. In Sunday's preliminary games, New York, which has lost to Fairchester, Stuyvesant, broke through and defeated Long Island, 3 to 1. The Boston reserves defeated the New York reserves, 2 to 2, and the Long Island reserves beat the Fairchester reserves, 1 to 0. Saturday's play resulted as follows: Boston 4, Stuyvesant 3; Long Island First 1, Boston reserves 1; New York reserves 5, Stuyvesant reserves 1; Fairchester 4, New York 2.

National Football League

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	7	1	2	.778
New York	8	0	3	.727
Brooklyn	8	1	2	.714
Portsmouth	6	0	4	.650
Boston	5	1	5	.500
Philadelphia	3	1	3	.500
Green Bay	3	1	6	.400
Pittsburgh	2	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	2	1	6	.250
Chicago Cardinals	1	0	6	.111

Results Nov. 26
Brooklyn 14, Boston 0.
New York 17, Green Bay 6.
Chicago Bears 17, Portsmouth 14.
Philadelphia 20, Cincinnati 3.

Duke Harriers Triumph

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 27 (AP)—Duke University captured the Southern Conference cross-country title for the second straight year Saturday, placing five men in the first seven to finish the conference race here. The team scores were: Duke, 23; North Carolina 48; V. I., 77; N. C. State, 110; Washington and Lee, 124.

Stanford Bests California, 7-3, In Coast Game

Cardinals Stage Comeback in Second Half After Trailing in First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Nov. 27—Stanford's Cardinals staged a second-half comeback to score a touchdown and defeat California, 7 to 3, in the thirty-ninth annual big game here Saturday. A 55-yard pass thrown by Frank Alustiza '36, and caught by A. A. Norgard '34, in the fourth quarter, was responsible for the Stanford touchdown. William Corbus '34, converted for the victors.

Arleigh Williams '35, California substitute left halfback, placekicked a 25-yard field goal in the first period that staked the Golden Bears to a lead which for three quarters seemed enough to win the game. Stamford drove 40 yards on a succession of lightning end runs, but the threat ended on the 16-yard line where Corbus attempted a field goal from placement. The kick was wide.

Stanford opened the second half in a fighting mood and thrust the Californians back constantly, but was unable to score. Near the close of the third quarter, Robert H. Grayson '36, Stanford's fullback, broke wide around left end for 26 yards and a first down on the California 10, where the advance stalled.

F. A. Blower '36 kicked out for the Bears, and with Stanford holding the ball on their own 45-yard line, Alustiza faded back and tossed a pass to Norgard. The latter took the ball on a neat catch and raced 20 yards to the score.

Three minutes to go and with a first down on the Stanford four-yard line, the Indian line stiffened and held, until Blower was forced to pass. Robert A. Hamilton '36 intercepted the ball near his goal line and outsped the Californians until he faltered and was brought down on the California 40-yard mark.

Stanford		California
Moscrip, le		re, McCormick, Brittingham
Reynolds, Brown, lt		rt, Boone, Carlton
O'Conner, Adams, lg		rg, Carlson, Tenney
Muller, Bates, c		c, Christie, Calkins
Corbus, rg		lg, Morris, Swinney
Callaway, Holwerda, rt		lt, Ransome, Lutz
Norgard, Smith, re		le, Jones
Alustiza, qb		qb, Stewart, Verducci
Maentz, Van Dellen, Bronstein, lhb		rhb, Moeller, Relles
Hamilton, Afferbaugh, rhb		lhb, Blower, Williams
Grayson, fb		fb, Keefer, Quisling

Score—Stanford 7, California 3. Touchdown—Norgard for Stanford. Try for point after touchdown—Corbus for Stanford. Goal from field—Williams for California. Lineman—Bruce Kirkpatrick. Field Judge—Tom Fitzpatrick. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

New Haven Eagles Tie For Can-Am Top Place

Canadian-American Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	2	1	0	4	1	5
New Haven	2	1	2	9	9	5
Quebec	2	0	4	18	22	4
Philadelphia	2	0	2	11	8	4
Boston	2	0	2	14	16	4

Result Nov. 25
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2, overtime.

Result Nov. 26
New Haven 2, Philadelphia 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27—New Haven Eagles are now in a tie for first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing as a result of defeating the Philadelphia Arrows, 2 to 0, here last night. Bill Carson and Stew Dunning scored the Eagle goals, Carson's coming in the first period and Dunning's in the second. The summary:

New Haven		Philadelphia
Wilson, Kinsella, Maracle, lw		rw, Boyd, Collings
Carson, Chouinard, Perkins, c		c, King, Anderson
Dunning, Wood, R. McCully, rw		lw, Hudson, McLeod, Hinsperger
J. McCully, McBride, ld		rd, Peters, McGoldrick, Desmarais
Doran, McBride, rd		ld, McGoldrick, Desmarais, Hinsperger
Moore, g		g, A. Wood

Score—New Haven 2, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Carson, Dunning for New Haven. Assists—Wilson 2, Dunning for New Haven. Officials—A. G. Smith and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

An extremely fortunate goal in which Hudson accidently knocked in a passout from O'Neil tied the score for the Cubs within the last minute of regulation play and resulted in giving Boston opportunity to tally the winning counter early in the overtime to beat the Philadelphia Arrows 3 to 2, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Saturday night. It was the first defeat for the Arrows of the season. Too much holding, hooking and high sticking ruined attempts at team play. Summary:

Boston		Philadelphia
P. Jerwa, Harnott, Halliday, Weir, lw		rw, Boyd, Collings
O'Neil, Heximer, Halliday, c		c, King, Anderson
Davie, Buckles, Harnott, rw		lw, Hudson, McLeod, Hinsperger
J. Jerwa, Lane, O'Neil, ld		rd, Peters, McGoldrick, Desmarais
Lane, Mulligan, Davie, Cunningham, rd		ld, McGoldrick, Desmarais, Hinsperger
Jackson, g		g, Wood

Score—Boston 3, Philadelphia 2. Goals—P. Jerwa, O'Neil, Heximer for Boston; Boyd, King for Philadelphia. Assists—F. Jerwa, Buckles, Harnott for Boston; Desmarais for Philadelphia. Officials—F. A. Synott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Red Wings Buy Weiland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 27—Manager Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings announced here last night that Carl Voss had been traded to Ottawa Senators for Ralph "Cooney" Weiland. Voss will leave today for Ottawa and Weiland will report here before Thursday's home game with Chicago Black Hawks. Manager Adams stated that the Detroit club gave Ottawa a considerable sum of money in addition to player Voss in order to obtain the services of Weiland.

Vermont Lettermen Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 27—George H. Cook Jr. '35 of Leominster, Mass., has been elected captain of the 1934 University of Vermont varsity football team. Cook, who has been a regular tackle for the past two years, was unanimous choice of the lettermen. R. P. Davison '35 of Wallingford was chosen manager of the varsity eleven.

Kosdiuh S. A. Champion

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 27 (AP)—Karel R. Kozdiuh of Czechoslovakia yesterday was crowned professional tennis champion of South America by official award. The Czech tied for first place in an elimination tournament with the German, Hans Nusslein, and the Chilean, Pilo Facondi. The Tennis Association of Argentina then voted him the award on the basis of stroke analysis.

College Soccer Results

Lehigh 1, Lafayette 0.
Pennsylvania State 2, Springfield 0.
Pennsylvania 5, Princeton 2.
St. John's 1, Long Island 0.

Oxford Relay Victor Against Cambridge

OXFORD, Eng., Nov. 27 (AP)—Oxford University Saturday defeated Cambridge University for the first time since 1925 in their annual relay races. The score was four events to two with the 400-yard race ending in a dead heat.

Norman (Pen) Hallowell, formerly of Harvard, helped Oxford establish a new meet record of 7m. 56 2-5s. for the two-mile relay. Hallowell ran the anchor leg on the Dark Blue quartet which had Jack Lovelock, New Zealand's mile record holder, as the No. 3 man. The winners' time clipped two seconds off the previous meet record set up in 1929.

C. F. Stanwood, formerly of Bowdoin, ran third in Oxford's high hurdle relay victory while E. Drake of New Jersey ran second for the Dark Blues in the half-mile which Cambridge won in 1m. 29 4-5s. Stanwood helped Oxford to a low hurdle victory while Hallowell and R. M. Brown of California joined with Lovelock and A. B. Leach of England to give Oxford a triumph in the four-mile event in 18m. 16 2-5s.

Calgary Tigers Sweep Pacific Coast Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 27—Calgary Tigers rested at the top of the newly organized Northwestern Professional Hockey League last night after a week of campaigning on the Pacific coast. Led by Dutch Gainor, the Tigers stopped Vancouver Lions, 3 to 1, on the latter's home ice, Nov. 21.

Seattle Seahawks bested the Edmonton Eskimos, 3 to 1, at Seattle, in a rough encounter. Moving into Portland, Nov. 23, Edmonton bowed to Portland Buckaroos in a hard struggle, 5 to 2. A strong offensive by the Bucks in the final period resulted in three tallies and dashed the Eskimos' hopes.

Seattle found the Calgary Tigers a tartar on Nov. 24, as the Bengals swept through to their second-straight triumph, 4 to 1, to take the league leadership.

Eskimos closed a disastrous week when they dropped their third-straight game to Vancouver, Nov. 24. The Lions beat Goalie Robertson twice in the third period to give the Patrick squad a shutout victory, 2 to 0.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, except Jan. 28, 3:30-3:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Wednesday, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

TAMPA—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—Third Tuesday of each month, 4:00-4:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-286m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, beginning Dec. 14, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

in Washington, D. C.
For Sale, Corner Lot
100 x 150 feet, facing Capitol Plaza and Union Station.
Suitable for Hotel or Apt.
Address Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 111 C Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ST PETERSBURG, FLA., Miller Apartments, 144 5th Ave. N. E.—2-3 and 4 rooms, comfortably furnished, well heated; 1½ blocks from Christian Science church. Apply to EDW. ARONSON, Supt.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 11 West 42nd Street (Room 1958)—Practitioner's office for rent, part time; sunny, comfortably furnished. Tel. WHITE, Longacre 5-3664.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN desires room and board in private home; quiet surroundings essential; near Mt. Pleasant or Chevy Chase car line preferred. Box 71, care representative The Christian Science Monitor, 1287 Nat'l Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts served if desired. Tel. Com. 9151. 187 Huntington Avenue. E. PRENTICE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush). Newkirk B. M. T. Express Station—Two adjoining rooms, bath; suitable business couple; private family. Mansfield 6-4273.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—One and two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, fireplaces, continuous hot water; residential section; near car line. 72 Robinwood Ave., Jam. 3713-M.

N. Y. C.—Large studio room, double-single; business people; transient; references; reasonable. ELLIS, 240 W. 104th. Ac. 2-2560.

Washington, D. C., 1865 California N. W. ATTRACTIVE ROOM
Clean, quiet, warm, newly decorated; reasonable; near car and bus; transients. Potomac 2453.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths; home cooked meals served temptingly.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1247 Beacon, Suite 1—For rest and study; warm, bright rooms; reasonable; permanent; transient guests. Beacon 5728.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED AGENTS—men and women—to sell PERSONAL-MONOGRAMMED STATIONERY; ideal Christmas and all-year-round gift; $1.00 a box; 40% commission. RICHARDS STATIONERY CO., 16 East 16th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG girl to care for 7-year-old child and assist light housework; Christian Scientist preferred. J. J. PEAR, 201 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn N. Y. Nevins 6-0472.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DENTAL technician would like to meet busy dentist where experience and service are essential; 10 years laboratory. Write Box X-67, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

MAN, experienced chauffeur, window trimmer (crepe paper); route man, finisher of hard rubber and Bakelite, clerical worker or salesman, wishes position. Write H. C. VOLK, 1133 Fifth Ave., North Bergen, N. J.

MAN will accept any position, experience in advertising, 14 years as salesman; age 40; excellent references; salary no object. Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 25, experienced chauffeur, handyman, confidential secretary, salesman, salary secondary if opportunity for advancement. Hollis 5-1537, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCEPTIONALLY qualified young woman speaking French and German, wishes position as governess, house manager, companion; pleasing and capable personality; highest references. Write C. K., 20 West 73rd St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper and cook wishes a position with small family; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box H-49, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Position as nursemaid, Scotch, 11 years last employer; best of references. Box W-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LOUISE BARBEY VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Pupils prepared for Concerts, Recitals, etc. all grades accepted New York Studio, Carnegie Hall, No. 805. Circle 7-0860. New Jersey Studio, Ridgefield Park, 153 Hudson Ave., Hackensack 2-2076-M. Residence, Jerome 7-3373.

LOUIS D. WORKIN—Vocal teacher, voice placement, repertoire; radio, movietone technique; complimentary auditions. 344 W. W. 72nd Street, N. Y. C. Su. 7-4994.

WEARING APPAREL

LYNN, Mass.—Shirts made to order. Shirt and glove repairing. VERA NORMAN, 113 Monroe St. Breakers 8137.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 104 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

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TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

WAY & WALLER
Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers
FLATS AND HOUSES
SHOPS AND OFFICES
PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES
RESTAURANTS AND TEA ROOMS
CINEMAS
7 HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1 (10 LINES) MAYFAIR 8022

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

30 FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON N. W. 3. Phone Hampstead 3157—Exceptionally comfortable board residence in well-appointed house, excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water, personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Sloane 8742
49, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3, near Harrods

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15 New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON, S. W. District—A happy home with loving interest offered to one or two children (girls) about 5 years of age as paying guests; Christian Scientists preferred; references required and given. MRS. KERSHAW, 19 The Quadrant, Wimbledon, S. W. 20.

LONDON—Children needing special care or otherwise, cared for in comfortable home by those who love and understand them. THORNTON, 153 Victoria Rd., S. E. 7.

CARS FOR HIRE

BEAUCHAMP HIRE SERVICE 6d per mile; smart limousine with courteous driver. Phone Victoria 9503. Garage Victoria 7727. 22 Eccleston Square Mews, S. W. 1.

DANCING

DORIS IDLE, 3 Blackheath Village, London, opposite station. Classes, Private Lessons, Ballroom, Greek, National, Ballet; Elocution; Mime; classes for babies. Weekly Dance Club. (Lee Green 0057).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
DOMESTIC STAFF SECRETARIES
GOVERNESSES NURSES
96 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, KENSINGTON Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, also Harrington Gardens—Unfurnished self-contained flats, constant hot water caretaker; rents moderate, no premium. Apply STORE, 4 William St., Knightsbridge Sloane 3810

LONDON—For small unfurnished flats for ladies apply THE WOMEN'S PIONEER HOUSING, Ltd., 83 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1; attractive service suites and rooms now available near Sloane Square.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD—Unfurnished first floor self-contained flat, 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom, constant hot water, cosy stove, full sized garage adjoining. 2 Lawn Rd., N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 3028.

GIFTS

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
LEATHER WORK
Useful, colourful, inexpensive. Post orders filled. MRS. MAY PHILLIPS, 172a Southfield Rd., Bedford Park London, W. 4.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, Adelaide Road, Hampstead—Suit guest house or investment; lease 19 years; ground rent £12; £1175. OWNER, 17 Marloes Road, W. 8.

HOUSES TO LET

WEMBLEY—Modern, 3 bed, 2 reception, kitchenette, bathroom, light and power; £5.10s. monthly and low rates. Write 16 Dorothy Ave., Wembley.

LAUNDRIES

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794) 55 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3. We collect from all parts of London.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD FULHAM S W
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done Collection all parts TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE OF MOTOR CAR PURCHASED for clients, also hand and motor mowing machines, enquiries welcomed, trains met, car maintenance, insurance lessons, hiring etc. arranged MacGREGOR 30 Clare Lawn Ave. London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 2613

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, Grosvenor Gardens (just off)—Prominent corner shop or office to be let on lease; suitable for business or profession; moderate terms. Apply WILLIAMS, 11 Lower Grosvenor Place, S. W.

LONDON—Hours practitioner's office; moderate HOGG, Premier House, 150 Southampton Row, W. C. 1.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE in Westminster, Victoria District, near Underground, St. James' Station—Has free mornings 9:30-2 p. m.; also some evenings from 5 p. m. Box M-2499, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OFFICES WANTED

LONDON, Mayfair—Wanted, practitioner's office, immediate vicinity Curzon St.; moderate rent. Box M-2498, 2 Adelphi Terrace London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

DUBLIN—Comfortable home for rest and study, modern conveniences; English, German and French spoken; buses, trams, golf links. HERMANNI, 27 Eaton Square, Terenure, Dublin. Tel.: Terenure 375.

HAMPSTEAD — Scotch lady wishes paying guests, comfortable well furnished house, garden; 5 minutes tubes, buses; near Swiss cottage. 7 Belsize Square. Phone Primrose 1351.

LONDON—Quiet, comfortable home and board, every convenience, pleasant district; car. 13 Homestead Park, Dollis Hill Lane, N. W. 2.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace
Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra
Tel. Gutenberg 42-71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden
Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BOSTON
1 Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue
Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg.
Tel. Chestnut 5173
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave.
Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Madison 3610
Also by local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"

Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form.
Your friends are satisfied—ask them
COVENTRY SHOE CO. Ltd.
23 COVENTRY ST., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
SHOES
for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower SLOANE STREET
LONDON, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

J. BRILLIANT
Jeweller, Silversmith and Certified Watchmaker
23 QUEENS ROAD, W. 2
A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of best Quality only. Cash sent by return for old Jewellery, Old Gold, Silver and Ornaments, All kinds of Property bought.
Established 42 years.

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
Meat, Fish, Poultry, Cooked Meats, Bakery, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, Grocery, Provisions and Ironmongery.
Restaurant Catering.
Branches:
Coulthurst: 3 Hereford Road, Bayswater
Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington
Hall & Co., 65 Long Acre, W. C.

Estd. 1815
C O A L
Nathl. Pegg & Co. Ltd.
KENSINGTON
Tel. WEstern 4515
Daily Deliveries in all LONDON DISTRICTS
C O K E

THE ART STORE
53 Sloane Square London, S. W. 1
Stationery of Distinction
STAMPED IN COLOUR
MAKES AN IDEAL GIFT
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
DIES SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE
Tel. Sloane 3621

H. W. BOOTE & BRO.
H. Walter
Experts in Loose Covers; fit guaranteed. Large selection of new Curtain Fabrics for Curtains, Pelmets and Loose Covers.
Moderate Charges
112 CHURCH ST., KENSINGTON, W. 8.
Telephone Bayswater 4961

EARLEY'S COAL & COKE
135 Westbourne Pk. Rd., W. 2
Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

THE COUNTRY FOLK
(L. H and P. M. BRISTOWE)
Luncheons and Teas
(Buron Method)
Home-made cakes, pastries, soups, etc.
BERKELEY COURT, 12 GLENTWORTH ST. BAKER ST. N. W. 1. Tel. WELbeck 7388

LANGFIER STUDIOS
COURT PHOTOGRAPHERS
ESTABLISHED 1920
543 & 545 FINCHLEY ROAD, LONDON, N.W. 3. 5428 & 5429 HAMPSTEAD.

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WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon St., W. C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

Motor Garage and Engineers
MAURICE RICHOUX
Blandford Garage, Blandford Mews
BAKER STREET, W.
Telephone Welbeck 1286
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Cars supplied and garaged.

Mr. HENNING
invites you to inspect his stock of
Inexpensive Antiques
at
61 GEORGE STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Welbeck 7858

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
MDLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5
From 11 a. m.-7 p. m. Fro. 3380

Paddington 5929 *Visit*
MARTIN MISHLER'S
Modern Hairdressing Saloon for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class service Moderate charges.
43 EDGWARE RD Marble Arch London

THE AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY CO. Ltd.
86 STRAND W. C. 2
English Books Also Supplied
PHONE TEMPLE BAR 7128

Ladies Hairdressing
Experts in Permanent Waving, Shingling, etc
Haywards
68 Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2
PARK 2615

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Rd S. W. 18
PUTNEY 0549

The Guernsey Cake Shop
HOME MADE CAKES and PASTRIES
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas
36 Palmer St., Westminster, S. W. 1

BANKS SISTERS
9a Holland Street Kensington, W. 8
Secondhand books—Bookbinding
Lending Library—New Book Dept.
WESTERN 4822

LONDON
(Continued)

"MASCOT"
FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/
Charles H. Baber
140
REGENT ST., W. 1

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23 BUCKLERSBURY
3 doors from Poultry
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, London E.C. 4
PHONE: CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS—PERSONAL ATTENTION

Purveyors of High Class Meat for all consumers
RIDLER & SON
179 Westbourne Grove Bayswater 0937

CULLIMORE & STOKES
51 Ledbury Road, Bayswater 1632
"No further than your 'phone"
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington London, W. 9

TIME EXPERTS
CONSULT Est'd 1868
LANGTONS
without obligation
Gold, Silver, Chrome Jewellery, Cultured Pearls
GOOD GIFTS at all prices
3 Princess Parade, Muswell Hill, N. 10. Ph., Tudor 6050.

Day & Evening Gowns—Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
INSURANCE
Tel. Silverthorn 2018-9
Station Approach, Chingford or by appointment at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3
Central 4495

Gowns Sportswear and Ladies' Tailoring
FAITH
52 Bow Lane, Cheapside, E.C.4

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THE SIGN OF A GOOD BUILDER
Decorations, Heating and Sanitary Engineers
Tel. Maida Vale 2146
11, HIGH ROAD, KILBURN N. W. 6

PRIMROSE 0728
DYERS and CLEANERS
KIRBY BROS.
Tailors and Bootmakers
(Ladies' and Gentlemen's)
64 QUEEN'S ROAD
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N. W. 8

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E. C. H. Hendery *P. Hendery*
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting Duplicating Office Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations
Phone City 4521 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4

J. Whitehouse
Proprietor W. E. Jones
F. B. O. A., F. I. O., F. N. A. O.
JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER and QUALIFIED OPTICIAN
37 Warwick St., Belgravia, S. W. 1
Victoria 6085

TOM HILLS
MOROCCO and PIGSKIN LEATHER GOODS
are
UNIQUE CHRISTMAS GIFTS
TOM HILL (Sloane Square) Ltd., S. W. 1

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY
3 York Road Wimbledon, S. W. 19
"We serve to Deserve"
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY TRADE
Phone Wimbledon 3584

HOPE'S LTD.
Furnishing, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Woodware, Domestic Requisites, 204 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8. Ph. 1704 Park.
AGENTS FOR DIXON'S SOAP

Court Hairdressers
Artistic and Modern Hairdressing executed by our competent staff.
Lovely perfumes, preparations and original Christmas presents.
R. G. LANGWORTHY
St. James's Court, 51 Buckingham Gate
Nr. Army and Navy Stores
Tel. Victoria 5079 and 2360

THE SHOP WITH AN OBJECT
ON DECK
QUAY SIDE
Arnall
RESTAURANT
2/6 4-Course Dinner
Luncheons, Teas, Grills, Home-made Cakes, Jams, Chocolate.
39-40 Sussex Place, S. W. 7.
Close to S. Ken. Station (Kensington 7437)

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Waves
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Rd (Nr Sloane Square)
T N Sloane 1032

If You Live North of the Thames
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
ALBOROUGH SMITH & REED
PRIORY POULTRY FARM
HORKESLEY COLCHESTER
Regular Deliveries of EGGS, POULTRY, etc.

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
Phone: Park 1211
Depots: 122 Portobello Rd. North Kens. 103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W 10
150 High St. Notting Hill Gate
DYERS and CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON Manageress

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

LONDON

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

E. RICHOUX, Maison Francaise
58, BAKER STREET, W. 1
Fabrique de Chocolat, Confiserie, Fondants, Marrons Glacés, Patisserie, Petits Fours, Glaces, Tea Rooms and Light Luncheons. Hire Rooms available for small dances and parties. "Snack Counter." Large assortment of fancy boxes, Wedding Cakes.
TELEPHONE WELBECK 2720

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

VERITY PRESS
Private Stationery
Commercial Printing
Catalogues, Price Lists
Posters, etc.
Brunswick Street
LONDON, E. 2

Electrical Contracts & Maintenance Co
(1925) LTD
10 Princes St., S. W. 1
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken.
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES
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REPAIRS

Picture Framing, Gilding, etc.
Highest Class of Workmanship
J. MIDDLETON
231 King's Rd. Chelsea Tel. Flaxman 0739
Established 30 years.

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill
Telemas Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green
THE FLOWER SHOP
Sends Best Wishes
to readers of The Christian Science Monitor and will again be glad to serve them and give any advice required in the choice of floral Christmas gifts.
ATTRACTIVE POSIES AND BOWLS
634 Finchley Rd., Golders Green Cross Roads
Speedwell 2851

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead
The BOWMAL
Bed Settee
A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood
Solid tumed Oak iron frame, wire spring mattress 2 ft 3 in x 6 ft 2 in. complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne 2 cretonne pillows canvas platform and valance
BOWEN & MALLON
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RYDEN and SONS
Stationery, Library, Newspapers,
Motor Coach Bookings
303 WEST END LANE, London,
N. W. 6. Phone Hampstead 4028

LONDON, N. W.
Hendon
For good food at moderate prices try
QUADRANT CAFE
13 FINCHLEY LANE, HENDON Hen. 1774
2 COURSE LUNCHEON 1/6 TEAS
Home-made cakes and jams.
Artistic Confectionery and Crackers for Christmas

LONDON E.—Chingford
Potter & Moore's
MITCHAM LAVENDER
POWDER CREAM
*Bundock's Hairdressing Salons
Ladies, 8 Station Road.
Gentlemen's, 1069 Station Road
Phone Silverthorn 1330

For Dairy Produce of Quality
Try LOW HALL FARM
MILK, BUTTER, EGGS
JAMES S. SOPER Shop
Dairy Farmer 22 Station Rd., Chingford
Phone Silverthorn 1553

RAWLINGS FOOD STORE
4 STATION ROAD
First-Class
Provisions and Groceries
POSTUM
Phone Silverthorn 1198 Quick motor deliveries

LONDON E.—Leyton
For Christmas Presents
CONSULT
WILLIAM A. RAWLINSON
Linens, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery,
Lingerie, etc., etc.
54 Lyndhurst Drive Ph. Leytonstone 3218

LONDON S. E.
Herne Hill
OAKLEY & SON
HIGH-CLASS SHOEMAKERS
Lotus, Bective and K Shoes
309 Railton Road, Herne Hill S. E. 24
and at 26 Richmond Hill Surrey.

LONDON S. E.
Upper Norwood
POTTER & MOORE'S
MITCHAM LAVENDER
MADAME BEATRICE
HAIRDRESSERS
81 Church Road, Upper Norwood
Tel. Liv 2629
Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

CUT FLOWERS
for all occasions
SPENCER'S
FLORAL ARTISTS
337 Norwood Road (Tulse Hill Station)
PHONE TULSE HILL 4098

K McCann & Son
The Modern Shoe Store
Knight's Hill
Norwood, S. E. 2.
Phone Streatham 3071

LONDON S. W.—Streatham
WOTTON & DEAN LTD.
163 High Road, Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 0244
249 Balham High Road, S. W.
Phone Streatham 1730
Best brands of imported meat.
Purveyors of the country's best meat.

Francis & Son
GROCERY—PROVISIONS
GREENGROCERY—BUTCHERS
310-312 High Road, Streatham

IRELAND

BELFAST
Test a ton
From whatever angle you judge it, you will find that
SUNSHINE COAL
Will Give the Utmost Satisfaction
ARTHUR S. DAVIDSON LTD.
Arthur Square, Belfast Phone 1742

SINCLAIRS
The Belfast Fancy Drapers
The world's latest fashions and the most up-to-date goods in large selection and at keenest prices. Millinery, Mantles, Frocks, Shoes, Glass and China, Furniture and Fancy Goods
Royal Avenue and North Street, Belfast

DUBLIN
Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co. Ltd.
DUBLIN, RATHMINES, DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzer's
GRAMOPHONES and WIRELESS
World's Leading Instruments Stocked.
Catalogues on Request.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton Street DUBLIN

PERMANENT WAVING
PARFUMEURS
Hairdressers to Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Prost Ltd
24 St. Stephen's Green, N.
73 Grafton St., Dublin
And also 105-6 Grafton St.
(over Horton's) for gentlemen only.

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE.
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

STEPHENS & BOURKE
Limited
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
RADIO RECEIVERS
THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS
MICROSCOPES
12 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN

Art Embroidery
Needlecraft Depot
MISS A. R. GRAY
27 DAWSON STREET

We carry varied stocks of
Radio and Electrical
goods. All the best makes of receivers stocked, also electric lamps, irons, clocks, etc.
W. B. KAY
21 South King Street, Dublin

Daily Features

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

183

Having lived all my
life in the dessert
said the new comer
the beautiful flowers
in your New England
smell so sweetly that
I don't think I ever
want to return back to
the cactus and sage
brush

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

What They Say

Amen

"You can never tell about the show business. But I think the hacha revue stuff, the public's interest in it, is waning."—*Irving Berlin.*

Forever Inferior?

"The victor cannot claim the moral right to forever brand the vanquished as the inferior."—*Chancellor Hitler.*

LONDON

LONDON S.W.—Streatham
WOTTON & DEAN LTD.
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Phone Streatham 0244
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STEPHENS & BOURKE
Limited
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
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We carry varied stocks of
Radio and Electrical
goods. All the best makes of receivers stocked, also electric lamps, irons, clocks, etc.
W. B. KAY
21 South King Street, Dublin

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Harry B. Stone.)

"The Rascals at Washington," "Stephen A. Douglas as the Volunteer Executioner," and "The Intolerable Kansas-Nebraska Act" were the headlines of three famous Greeley-Tribune editorials in 1854. In them Greeley denounced fiercely both the bill and its sponsor, Stephen A. Douglas.

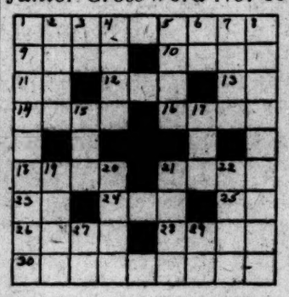
Editorially, the New York Sun opposed the effort of the "Little Giant" Douglas to bring about "squatter sovereignty" in Kansas and Nebraska.

"To my generation his was certainly the towering influence in all thought concerning public affairs," declared William James, in reference to E. L. Godkin, founder of the Nation and its editor from 1865 to 1899.

Allan Nevins in "American Press Opinion," describes Godkin as "an Anglo-Irishman, a college graduate, a man of aloof, reserved temper, and one who, though a philosophical liberal, had no real sympathy for the struggling manual worker, for the farmer or laborer."

Godkin advocated sound currency, civil service reform, and reconciliation between the North and South. He attacked corruption in government, opposed Blaine for the Presidency (1884), waged war on "Boss Croker" and Tammany, and wrote with fearlessness and ability while editing the New York Evening Post and the Nation.

Junior Cross-Word No. 40



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Structures for speakers at public meetings.
9—Solemn affirmation.
10—Chirp.
11—Island that is part of N. Y. State (ab.).
12—Mother of Cain and Abel.
13—Land measure.
14—Not busy.
16—Number of goddesses known as the Muses.
18—Paragraph.
21—Pleased.
23—Company (ab.).
24—Nocturnal bird of prey.
25—Measure of distance (ab.).
26—Armor.
28—On an equality.
30—Diminishing.

DOWN

1—Pertaining to a nation or state.
2—Placed.
3—In a state of.
4—Pronoun.
5—Unclosed.
6—Position in a football game (ab.).
7—Humble.
8—Expanding.
15—Confederate general.
17—State ranking third in population among those of U. S. (ab.).
19—Rent.
20—Beg.
21—Dale.
22—So be it.
27—Singular of MSS
29—Rom. Num. for 6.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: It must be said, in all fairness to Tammany that it was multiplying jobs and cutting working hours eons before the Blue Eagle was hatched.

Judge: A business man we know says everything he owns is now out of the red except his wife's finger nails.

PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. 2500.
2. One hundred years ago horse-hide-covered golf balls were stuffed with gull feathers.
3. President Harding.

Hymnal Notes

Hymnal Notes in Book Form

It is a pleasure to announce that, in response to numerous requests, the Hymnal Notes are being compiled as a companion volume to the Christian Science Hymnal and the Hymnal Concordance. It will be issued early in December, and the price is to be $1. Orders placed immediately with The Christian Science Publishing Society will be filled upon publication.—FEATURE EDITOR.

No. 84

THESE words are by Theodore V. Oldenburg (1805-1842), a Danish pastor in Sorterup, Sorö, whose hymns are much used in Sweden. The Swedish words here mean, "Lord, I have done wrong," and are from a poem by Johann Franck.

Ludvig M. Lindeman (1812-1887) was born in Trondhjem, Norway, of a family of musicians. As a boy of 10, he appeared as pianist at one of his father's concerts. He studied theology, but soon turned wholly to music. After playing the violoncello in the Oslo theater, he succeeded his brother as organist at the Church of Our Saviour there, a post which he held lifelong.

He went to London, invited with four or five of the great organists of Europe, to test and dedicate the new giant organ of Albert Hall. Lindeman played for the King of Belgium, among others, and had great success. He stands as one of the most learned musicians of Norway; and to a marvelous technique he added rare ability in improvisation. He insisted that the inspiration of Norwegian music must flow from the national character and background. His greatest musical work is his collection of Norwegian folk tunes. He traveled throughout Norway, in remote and quiet places, where, with endless patience, he persuaded the reticent people to fiddle or sing for him the priceless treasures of their traditional melodies. His first volume is now very rare. The edition of 1853 is of three volumes, with 650 pieces.

Not second to this is his influence on Norwegian church music. His chorale book, authorized in 1877, held nearly 200 tunes, 60 of which were his own. Several cantatas bear his name and some piano music. Mathematics was the amusement for his spare time, doubtless a by-play of his contrapuntal powers.

No. 311

THIS is a simple, cheerful tune, in which the first two phrases, ascending, are repeated, with two descending phrases that follow, to make a six-line stanza. It is from the Hirschberg Hymn Book of 1741. Hirschberg, a beautifully situated place in Lower Silesia, has one of the Evangelical churches which were guaranteed to Silesian Protestants by the treaty between Charles XII of Sweden and the Emperor of Austria. When that hymn book was published, the organist was Johann B. Reimann (1702-1749), and as he was known for his skill in writing tunes, he is believed to have edited the hymn book, perhaps to have composed this tune.

The reverent and happy words used here are by a Christian Scientist.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

O. P. Seeman, driving from the ninth tee of the Port Colborne (Ont.) Country Club course, sliced the ball out of bounds into an open box car of a moving train. Several days later Seeman received a package from Walkerville, Ont. It contained the lost ball. A friend had recognized the name stamped on the ball and had sent it back.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

After Togo had finished gnawing the bone I had given him, I said- "What do you say we call on Peter and explain our Bone Exchange to him and see if he won't join"—
Oh, he'll probably be only too glad to join just as I was," Togo said
But he certainly didn't act that way—
"Oh, it's a grand idea," he said finally- but what right have I got to join it? I never have any bones to exchange with anybody"—
"That's all right," we said, and we told him he could consider himself a full fledged member of the Bone Exchange-
TO BE CONTINUED—

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THIS world is lifted upward and onward by those who offer encouragement more than criticism.—ANON.

Today's Typ-O-Graph

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Loretta Brunn, Waterford, Wis., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Our typewriter artist today takes her typewriter in hand and strikes off a jolly reminder that if winter comes, circus days can't be far behind.

In Lighter Vein

Proof of Etiquette

Johnnie had been attending classes in etiquette, and he was proud of his ability to show his knowledge of the subject. His small sister started to go from the kitchen to the dining room one morning, when the boy grabbed her by the shoulder so that she tumbled into the coal scuttle.

"Don't you know that a gentleman always opens a door for a lady?" he shouted.

Genius

"How did you make your neighbor keep his hens in his own yard?"

"One night I hid half a dozen eggs under a bush in my garden, and next day I let him see me gather them. I wasn't bothered after that."—*Boston Transcript.*

Economy

Manager (to clerk): "What are you doing with your feet on the desk?"

Clerk: "Economy, sir. I've lost my eraser, and I'm using my rubber heels."

And Silence.

"What is the best thing you ever got on your radio?"

"Five dollars at the pawnshop."—*Boston Transcript.*

Try It Sometime

Push back the cuticle with the orange, stick dipped in liquid cuticle remover or oil. While you do one hand soak the other.—*Beautician's handbook.*

Under His Feet

"Well, old man, get through the hard times all right?"

"Oh, so so."

"Still occupying that penthouse?"

"Yes, I've managed somehow to keep a roof under my feet."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Gutierrez

"I tell you I left my violin just here not five minutes ago.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Every (J. G.)—The correspondent writes:

Members of my class agree that it is correct to say: "Every girl is invited." But some of them claim that when the boys are included, one should say: "Every girl and boy are invited"—on the ground that the subject is now plural and requires a plural verb.

"Every" is used in the distributive sense of "each," and calls for a singular verb, regardless of whether the subject is simple or compound. The following sentence, for example, is correct: "Every man, woman, and child was (not 'were') there."

We wish it were possible to say that careful writers have all hewed strictly to the line of using "each" and "every" with singular verbs and pronouns. Even Byron, Johnson, and Ruskin have erred! Of course, the chief bother is with the singular pronoun; and this is attributable to the fact that we do not have a singular common gender pronoun corresponding with the plural form "they." For instance, in the following sentence, it is much easier to supply a singular verb in the first space than to supply a singular pronoun in the second: "Every boy and girl —— invited to bring —— parents."

Of course, the editor dodges the issue, but renders a service, when he recasts: "All of the children are invited to bring their parents." (The "his or her" reference is occasionally used; and while it does not violate the syntax of the language, it does not contribute to its beauty.)

We respectfully recommend that when constructions threaten to become lumbersome in order to conform to grammar, they should be recast. Compare the awkwardness of "Every man and woman should decide this for himself or herself" with the fluency of "All must decide this for themselves."

VOCATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Cars Handy

A YOUNG man in our neighborhood earns "pin money" by making aquariums from old automobile windshield glass. Needless to say, this keeps him well occupied, as there is an abundance of material, and the demand for the cheap aquariums continues.

Mrs. F. B. H.

Kindergarten

FOR those who love working and playing with children, this idea may be appealing. One room in our home is appropriately decorated and set aside as a kindergarten. I have three groups of children from two and a half to six years of age, who come one morning a week from 9:30 to 12. The fee is 35 cents each for each morning. Many mothers appreciate this service, as otherwise they could not afford to send their children to a kindergarten. The children learn to model clay, dramatize stories, sing, play games, and to make things to take home.

Mrs. L. H. S.

State Flowers No. 8

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Mexico: Yucca

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW MEXICO, the Sunshine State, has chosen a member of the Lily family for its official flower—the Yucca, with its bold, daggerlike leaves, stiff, fibrous, and evergreen.

The flowers are a waxy white shaded with cream or violet. They are like tinted, small china cups crowded on the upper half of a tall stalk.

An interesting little creature always associated with this plant is the Pronuba, or Yucca moth. It flies from one flower to another, rolling a comparatively large ball of pollen, which it places on the stigma of one of the blossoms. Thus the certainty of fertilization is assured, and seeds formed. The moth then lays eggs in the seed-bearing body and the young hatching larvæ, or caterpillars, feed entirely on the ripening seeds, but never eat them all. Very seldom do other agents of pollenation enter into competition with the moth.

Propagation can be accomplished by planting seeds, root cuttings, or stem cuttings. These should be placed in well-drained, sandy loam. The mature plant sends up a showy flower stalk from 5 to 15 feet tall.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reciprocity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

MRS. R——, whose family traces its ancestry through the history of the southern United States, had always been accustomed to the assistance of much help in her home. With the geniality and generous warmth of the southern heart, servants in the household were ever treated with consideration, her Negro maid in particular faring well at her hands.

Came the days of depressed finances and enforced economy. The basis of operating the home of Mrs. R—— had to undergo critical changes. Gone were the several servants, and with the passing of the weeks Mrs. R—— found herself less able to perform the laborious duties to which she was so unaccustomed.

A knock at the door. With heavy and weary step she responded. There stood her Negro maid of her more halcyon days. In the quaint lovableness of the Negro race came the words, "Mrs. R——, Ah ain't forgot all you-all givin' me. So, my husband an' me gwine to do de heavy work for you-all. An' we ain't agonna to be awantin' pay."

True to her promise, both the Negro maid and her husband have many, many times come to the home of Mrs. R—— and left it sparkling with cleanness, consistently refusing to accept a cent.

With added meaning Mrs. R—— often recalls the words of Peter, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons."

Pict-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1.
HOW MANY STARS CAN BE SEEN FROM ONE SPOT?
2.
HAVE GOLF BALLS EVER BEEN STUFFED WITH FEATHERS?
3.
WHO WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT TO DRIVE A MOTOR CAR?

The Answers Appear Elsewhere in the Page

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Shoppers Luncheon
50c
11:30 to 2:30
Also dinner and dancing for One Dollar every night except Sunday.
FIRENZE
6 W. 46th Street, New York

BOSTON
Nan's Kitchen, Inc.
3 BOYLSTON PLACE
Near Colonial Theatre
MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR YOUR
THANKSGIVING DINNER
All You Can Eat
$1.25 per person
Children Under 13 Years, 75c
Phone Dev. 7975

Amusements

PHILADELPHIA
Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
Alice in Wonderland
CHESTNUT ST. OPERA HOUSE
November 27-December 2

NEW YORK, N. Y.
LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Does Economic Nationalism Make for Peace?

ECONOMIC nationalism has been in vogue for many years. But as a policy it hitherto has been undertaken by stealth, almost apologetically. While nations have been vehemently nationalistic in their performances, they have been ideally internationalistic in their precepts. The record of international conferences right down to the pre-world-conference meetings at the White House six months ago has testified to the fact that economic internationalism has governed the economic philosophy of mankind.

But of late months the policy of economic nationalism has been endowed with a philosophy. It has arisen as much more than a kind of rationalization of the breakdown of economic internationalism as a rule of conduct. In consequence, many economic internationalists, caught in the current of prevailing opinion, are finding their convictions, hitherto held almost as commonplaces, increasingly susceptible to the new doctrine. This is the penalty of taking a position without thinking it through. Such an effort, however, must be made if the issue between the two schools is to be clearly defined.

The credo of nine out of every ten economic nationalists is based on a feeling that nationalism is a kind of refuge in a turbulent world. If, they say, a nation is to remain at peace, it should disentangle itself from its old economic ties with other nations, and turn inward in the development of its own resources for its own people. Prof. W. B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Business School, has used this argument. Samuel Crowther, author of "America Self-Contained," makes much of it. He quotes another neo-nationalist, J. M. Keynes, the well-known British economist, for support. With one voice they show the perils to world peace flowing from that exchange of goods and capital which formerly made up what statesmen call a world order and economists a world economy. Peace can best be assured, says this new school by each country looking after itself.

By this time there should be some evidence of the validity or fallacy of their argument. Nations have been separating into economic units ever since Britain left the gold standard in September, 1931. The world is now economically disintegrated. Does the spectacle afford any support for the thesis that such a state of things makes for peace? It would seem not. With their currencies dissevered, nations are full of suspicions of each other's actions or intentions. Charges fly back and forth as to whether they are defensively or offensively depreciating their money. With their eyes turned inward to see how they can duplicate inside their borders the things they used to buy abroad, they are making use of accusation and counter-accusation of dumping. If this be peace, then the word has lost its meaning, and those internationalists who have lost their faith in a world economy are commended to ask themselves what it is. Evidently economic nationalism is far from being a purely passive reaction to things external.

Another argument which has been dashed by events is the one which says that thinking and culture continue to be cosmopolitan in a régime of economic nationalism. A glance over the world today proves this false. Economic nationalism is going hand in hand with cultural nationalism. It is making for narrow-mindedness and intolerance. It is limiting vision and understanding.

The fact seems to be that a world order is the logical development of that coöperation by which man has won his way up from the jungle. First, the family, then the tribe, then the nation, then the state, and finally the world. It is natural to coöperate in any community purpose. It is natural and possible to coöperate with anybody who has anything of any exchange value, no matter where he is located. What the world stands urgently in need of is not a rival system to the philosophy that we hitherto have taken for granted but a constructive reaching out for new ways and means by which the nations of the earth can work as well as live together in an order which will not deny to each member maximum freedom in internal development.

The Pig and the Poke

CONVICTION of the Duke of Atholl for contravention of the law forbidding sweepstakes closes another chapter in the story of the efforts which a small number of people are making to get this form of gambling legalized in Great Britain.

Some months ago the Duke was legally prevented from organizing a sweepstake which he was trying to promote; whereupon he promptly appealed to 1,000,000 "sportsmen" to send him 10s. apiece to be used at his absolute discretion. The Duke's estimate of the number of British "sportsmen" willing to buy his pig in a poke—or rather, willing to buy a poke on the off-chance of there being a pig inside it—turned out to be somewhat exaggerated, for less than half a million people responded to the appeal.

Of the grand total subscribed, £59,002 has been devoted by the Duke to charitable purposes, and £73,000 has been swallowed up in expenses. About £36,000 has been distributed in the form of gifts to 748 of the subscribers.

The case raises an important question of conduct. The Duke of Atholl has carried on his activities with the object of forcing the Government to alter the law forbidding sweepstakes. He doubtless sincerely believes that the law ought to be altered. At the same time, it is legitimate to point out that many people sincerely think that the House of Lords, of which the Duke is a member, ought to be abolished.

If these people tried to accomplish their aim by extra-Parliamentary activities, the majority of the nation would very justly disapprove. Yet how would their conduct differ from that of the Duke? There is a perfectly proper and constitutional method of getting the laws of England modified. But it is the duty of every citizen to obey the law implicitly until it is altered. This obligation is, perhaps, particularly binding upon those on whom, like the Duke of Atholl, the nation has showered its choicest gifts of wealth, titles, and honor.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the numbers of those entering for sweepstakes are growing progressively smaller and smaller. The mathematical probability of not receiving anything from the Duke of Atholl's fund turns out to have been something like 450 to one; and the chances of winning anything in a sweepstake are even remoter than those in the Duke's enterprise. People are getting tired of subscribing their money, and obtaining nothing for it. The sweepstake boom of the last few years will collapse of its own foolishness.

A Misuse of the Mails

A WHISKY advertisement in a metropolitan newspaper the other day promised by its principal display line "An answer to the question that is in millions of minds today." Whether the particular intoxicant there lauded constitutes so potent an answer, another line in much smaller type raises a question which may reasonably be in other millions of minds in America today.

The line reads:

> This is not a solicitation of orders from any state, territory or district wherein it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors.

The question is, "Will this and other similar subterfuges be allowed to pass for compliance with the federal statute which makes unlawful the mailing of any liquor advertisement into a state whose laws forbid such advertising?"

Sometimes the "please excuse it" alibi of the liquor advertiser is phrased, "This is not to be considered an advertisement in any state" *et cetera*. It is as if a machine gun were marked, "This is not to be considered a machine gun in states which forbid the private possession of machine guns." Or as though Anarchist propaganda should escape by saying, "This shall not be considered an argument in states that have laws against criminal syndicalism." Or a shipment of cocaine be protected by a label, "This is not to be considered cocaine in any state or territory whose antinarcotic officials may be sufficiently vigilant to capture it."

The United States Department of Justice already has released a statement that the so-called Reed Amendment on liquor advertising is still in effect and that, "It is the duty of the Postmaster-General to pass upon the mailability of such advertisements which are intended to be deposited in the mails for transmission into dry states which prohibit such matter." The legal branch of the Government further implies its willingness to prosecute apparent violations of the amendment if they are reported by the Postmaster-General.

Thus the responsibility rests with Mr. James A. Farley, lord high advocate of repeal. Certain newspapers are printing a separate edition without these advertisements for mailing into dry states. Some national magazines may do likewise. But in the absence of a warning from the Postmaster-General, such as the law directs him to make, others may not be so considerate. And in the absence of a court test of the vacuous phrase on which liquor vendors are relying for escape, its use may become so general as to undermine the state sovereignty over this subject which repealists have assured.

Will the Post Office Department permit to go unchecked such a palpable evasion of the law which it is obligated to enforce?

A Heritage of American Humor

FROM the quiet obscurity of half-forgotten nursery stories the big, bad wolf and the three little pigs have leaped into the sunshine of stardom. Their popularity is unprecedented, for demand has caused their picture to appear on three and sometimes four different occasions in the same theater, a record hitherto unmatched by any other actors or actresses. New York prefers their ten-minute entertainment to a full-length film. Boston is acquiring a similar interest. The advertisements no longer flaunt the name of the feature picture with the addition in very small print of the words, "also selected short subjects." Taking a cue from the patron who always mentions the three little pigs as the outstanding attraction, the managers are giving the benefits of full advertising to these new stars.

The movie cartoon feature in this instance appears to have hit upon that combination of sense and nonsense which appeals to a vein of humor common to all Americans. If we read those journalistic productions of the early West, which were forgotten when more romanticized conceptions of the pioneer held sway, we find that there was at that time a love of exaggeration, especially that kind which lends verisimilitude to the union of incompatibles. It can be found in the tall tales told by the pioneer, the early settler, and the Mississippi River flatboat man, and in the Mark Twain of the Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn days.

Settlers in the South and the West kindled the fires of humor in their listeners when they spoke seriously and judiciously of monstrosities which shocked common sense and yet touched a responsive chord of appreciation. The well-known Paul Bunyan yarns are of such a type. Perhaps the well-defended theme that American nationality was fostered in the West may be disputed, but it seems to be a fact that best examples of American humor are found there. It is that humor in which fact is disfigured into absurdity and the most uncouth of parallels are drawn.

The newspaper cartoon comic sketch is a short step from the tall tale which, like true satire, touches lightly but does not sting. The movie cartoon, following a trend to which response had been so spontaneous, pointedly attempted the presentation of the unusual and ludicrous. Its success has been complete.

With the innovation of the talkie all kinds of opportunities for striking at this side of the American funnybone have presented themselves. Animals speaking and performing with all the gusto and illogicality of human beings remind us strongly of the characters in the *Uncle Remus Tales* of Joel Chandler Harris. Perhaps the general response to the tall tale, the animal story, and now Mother Goose fables in a setting of catching tunes and whimsical performance, is due to recognition of them as genuine American folk humor.

More Light on the Bible

LIGHT is being thrown upon the Scriptures, especially as to the source and origin of the Old Testament, by recent discoveries of archæologists. Ancient tablets found at Ras Shamra on the coast of Syria several years ago are now found to contain an alphabet of twenty-seven letters, the first in cuneiform characters ever recovered. From recent deciphering of these inscriptions, the exodus from Egypt is located as about 1440 B. C.

Several of the inscriptions bear close resemblance to passages in the Old Testament. The passage "Didst thou not smite Leviathan, the swift serpent, even the crooked serpent? Didst thou not break to pieces his seven heads?" corresponds almost word for word with Isaiah 27:1. The term for Deity, "El" with its plural form "Elohim" used many times in the Old Testament, occurs frequently in these tablets. Jehovah, Hebrew Yahweh, appears as Yah. Furthermore, the sacrifices familiar to students of the Old Testament are referred to and there are some forty points of similarity between these and the Mosaic Code.

The indications are that these tablets were the work of Arab worshipers who came from Arabah, steppe lands in South Palestine. What connection was there between them and Moses and the Children of Israel? The answer may not be ready at hand, but the manifest relationship can scarcely do less than to raise important questions as to the origin of many of the sayings of the Old Testament.

Recent pronouncements of Prof. James H. Breasted, famous Egyptologist, also trace many passages of the ancient Scriptures to an Egyptian origin far antedating the accepted date of the writings of the Old Testament. The obvious conclusions are that much of the literature of the Old Testament supposed to have existed only as tradition for many centuries prior to its stabilization in the sacred books of the Hebrews, was in fact inscribed upon these enduring tablets.

Another outstanding fact is that discoveries in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and now on the coast of Syria, are in complete accord with the statements of the sacred Scriptures. How true it is that there is nothing hidden that shall not be uncovered! Modern scholarship is doing much to prove the truth of this ancient saying.

Gunless Christmas

A BOY of eighteen, graduate of a Massachusetts high school, faces years of imprisonment. Arrested by the state police he admits a number of holdups in which he used a wooden pistol.

There will be many wooden guns, air rifles, spring pistols and other missile-throwing contrivances temptingly displayed in the toy departments to which millions of children will flock between now and Christmas. Many of the parents of these children are praying fervently for peace to come to a world torn by dissensions between nations spending billions for armament. Is it consistent—is it Christian to give their children toys which unintentionally inculcate the thought of killing, even the killing of animals and birds which too frequently form the targets of young thoughtless marksmen?

If the child is the mental father of the man how much cruelty glorified by the name of sport, how much crime might be eliminated if humane education were widely taught in public schools. To what splendid use the motion picture camera could be put by showing "shots" of bird and animal life, contrasted with the wantonness and wilderness left by the "sportsman's" gun.

In Oakland, Calif., the Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education has started a "Gunless Christmas Crusade" urging merchants to drop from their toy-sales lists all imitation weapons. It is a movement well worth emulation. When destructive toys no longer reach the little hands of children; when the schoolroom exposes the craven cowardice of the gunman, who shall tell how much crime may be checked at its source and such misguided careers as that of the Massachusetts boy be avoided?

Editorial Notes

The Christmas mails, as usual, will be the source of many unanticipated packages. But none of them will be more welcome than those made possible to the families of the unemployed men who are to have preference for the thousands of temporary jobs of handling the annual holiday postal rush.

The inventor of a new keyless combination padlock claims that there are more than 40,000 combinations to which it can be set. And the person who forgets the combination to his will quite likely agree with him.

Now that a 1-cent processing tax on butter is being considered by government officials, many persons will probably think that taxes are being spread pretty thick.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Housing—and Empty Houses—Criticism Is Not Treason

THE Administration is going to move on Detroit in its war upon general adversity. It couldn't have picked a city where some form of improvement in economic conditions is more necessary. In this instance the relief is to take the form of the expenditure of several millions of dollars on slum clearance and the erection of modern tenements for working people. Again Detroit offers for the most part an ideal spot for the experiment. Its slums are squalid, unsanitary, and intolerable. To do away with them is a most laudable purpose. To spend $4,000,000 at the outset and thereby employ, as it is estimated, 2000 men for about six months, will also be a welcome relief in a city suffering more than any other one, perhaps, from the curse of unemployment. But when all this is said, there still remains some further comment.

Few cities in the United States have more unoccupied residences, whether tenements, flats, apartments, or private houses, than Detroit. The city was enormously overbuilt in the days of its prosperity. The owners of these residences are now in the depths of adversity. When they can rent their buildings the rents are so low as barely to meet the taxes on the property. For the United States Government to enter as a competing landlord is an enterprise which possibly justifies some question. It is announced by the authorities at Washington that the Detroit building when completed will consist of 2900 rooms, each of which will rent for about $6.30 a month. I know of very attractive apartment houses, of the two-family type so common in Detroit, wholly modern in equipment, and in localities which don't even verge upon the nature of a slum, now renting for an average of less than $6.30 per room.

It may be that the Government expects to furnish heat in its buildings, which is not customary among private landlords of small apartments, but even at that, so far as the tenants are concerned, the private owners of Detroit are offering today accommodations in attractive neighborhoods for less than the Government intends to charge for buildings on cleared slum land.

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It is perfectly obvious to any observer of political conditions, and every student of public opinion, that the Administration is approaching the moment of grave attacks upon certain of its policies, notably its monetary policy. It is to be hoped that the President and his associates will understand that discussion is not necessarily antagonism, and thorough debate both in the press and in Congress on the advantages or possible disadvantages of NRA, or of the vigorously criticized currency question, is inevitably due, and should not be resented by the President or any of his subordinates. Opponents of the policy may be, and in many instances are, quite as patriotic, quite as devoted, as any member of the President's official family.

In England they have a phrase by which the minority in Parliament is described, which seems to express this idea admirably. The opponents of the Government are called "His Majesty's Opposition." In other words, they are regarded as just as much a part of the legislative machine operating under executive authority of His Majesty as is the majority party or government. There is a tendency in the United States to look upon the minority as a sort of outlaw body—a ridiculous tendency when one considers how frequent are the mutations of fortune politically, and how often the minority is suddenly transformed into a majority party. It is highly desirable that the feeling at the beginning of the Administration's war on depression that criticism was something akin to treason should be banished now that the time for free discussion is at hand.

Plymouth, Home of Thanksgiving

AS SUMMER is the time to visit Plymouth, Massachusetts, Thanksgiving Day is by all means the appropriate time to remember it. Not even modern historical criticism, rising to remark that the Pilgrim Fathers may not have stepped upon any granite boulder in disembarking, can make one who has seen it forget Plymouth Rock. The Rock is the end of the pilgrimage, and its little Grecian temple (likewise disturbing to the critics) gleams against blue sea and sky, as snowy as the lighthouses and sails of New England. And on that sandy shore, curved like a sickle, the Rock seems as logical a stepping-off place as an old-time horse block would be.

The critics win to some extent, as they have a way of doing, and the favorite picture of the quaintly dressed men gallantly assisting the women to alight upon Plymouth Rock stands revised. The Log of the Mayflower distinctly states that only the men came ashore, conditions being so unfavorable that the women were left on board for many weeks. One yields the point with reluctance, for these women of the Mayflower make a strong appeal. How difficult their lot was may be judged from the fact that eighteen married women were in the colony the first January, while only four remained the following May.

Their first year saw only eleven cabins erected, and household conditions may be pictured from a letter sent by Winslow to a friend who was about to sail from England to join the colony. He advised him to bring above all things a good musket, and next in importance, paper and linseed oil to be used in place of window glass, and cotton yarn to make lamp wicks. Even in this year of what is called deprivation, the poorest expects and enjoys affluence far beyond what passed for luxury to ancestors not many generations back.

* * *

Speeding to Plymouth today by automobile along paved roads, and "roughing it" with the rumble seat stored with maps, matches, flashlights, books, thermos bottles, and the inevitable can opener, does not help much in visualizing the primitive life of those early colonists. The codfish is already flaked and salted, if not put up in cans with cream sauce. How, then, shall one comprehend the solemn gratitude which prompted the Pilgrims to give Cape Cod the name it bears, "because they tooke much of that fishe ther."

A year of toil saw only twenty-six acres of ground under cultivation, much of that having been cleared by the Indians who were formerly on the site. Buried baskets of corn left by these Indians went a long way toward bringing the little colony through to its first harvest, which Americans commemorate.

Their debt to the Indians is personified in the picturesque story of Samoset, the lithe, brown figure who walked calmly into the tiny village one morning, and astounded the settlers mightily by raising his arm and saying in their own language, "Welcome, Englishmen!" It is said that Samoset had learned these words from sailors he had encountered along the coast of Maine from which he had come; and certainly he showed the same nonchalance to be observed in widely traveled people today. He and his friend Squanto taught the colonists much, and finally brought about the treaty with Massasoit, which insured friendly relations and Indian trade, and no doubt saved the colony.

Plymouth preserves the memory of Samoset in the bronze statue familiar to history books, and conspicuous for its attitude of serenity and dignity. It stands on an eminence overlooking the famous Rock and the bay, to remind visitors of another race as "year by year their memory fades from all the circle of the hills."

* * *

"Depression" would be far too mild a word for the period through which the colony passed, yet today one associates the first Thanksgiving Day at Plymouth with prosperity and largesse. It seemed, for that one occasion, that the horn of plenty poured out all it held. There were the stacks of new corn, the fruits, pumpkins, dried fish, wild turkeys, pastries and puddings of old England, all that made for a lavish feast. Yet it did not mark all perils past; rather, it was a giving of thanks in the midst of difficulties, for blessings received, and a renewal of hope for great things yet to be. The immediate harvest was preparation for another bitter winter. Witness the note of gravity that crept into Governor Bradford's description of that very season: "Now, summer being done, all things stand upon them with a wetherbeaten face; and the whole countrie, full of woods and thickets, represented a wild and savage hiew."

But whatever hardships Plymouth endured it knows the meaning of prosperity today. The sea-washed, wind-swept, immaculately tidy little town is a shrine for patriots. A family in Plymouth needs only to hang out a shingle offering tourist accommodations or antiques to find sufficiency brought to its very door. Its restaurants get city prices for sea food; and its souvenir shops flourish by the sale of countless little Plymouth Rocks done in bronze or glass, pewter spoons and pitchers in colonial pattern, and wooden toy cradles commemorative of the first baby born in the colony.

Plymouth has another cause for gratitude, above most towns. How many people in the United States, if asked to tell the story of their own town's settlement and history, could do so? In a hundred years village history has a way of vanishing into thin air. If by chance a pamphlet or a thin book preserves the record, you may look for it on a high shelf at the public library, dusty and uncalled for. Americans build, tear down, and rebuild, and absorbed in the present may forget to give thanks for all that has gone before. The dwellers in Plymouth do not forget. It is to their advantage to be well informed, and local pride justly runs high. They are the descendants of greatness, and ancestors of more than may yet be known.

America owes much to Plymouth, and may well pause for a moment on its Day of Thanksgiving to remember the little town whose old houses, gardens, monuments, and records grow more precious as they take on the hue of time. M. F. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Shall We Have World Peace?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

War can be abolished in our time if we get on the job. Mobilizing for peace with the thoroughness with which we mobilized for war is the first necessary step.

Permanent peace can be won only by the utmost possible understanding and sympathy between peoples. We should strive with the rapidly growing number of Christians to lead the church to exterminate war that the country may finally outlaw it, thus making it as illegal as slavery, the duel, highway robbery and murder.

We should strive with all fair-minded men for a growing brotherhood and for the strengthening of all international agencies, such as the World Court and the League of Nations.

In no way can this change be brought about except by reformation. Let us have world peace.

Madison, Wis. ELIZABETH BILLINGS.

The "Save the Children" Fund

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing this letter at the suggestion of Dr. Guy E. Shipler, editor of the Churchman, and Dr. Paul S. Leinbach, editor of the Reformed Church Messenger.

I have seen children starving in these United States of America.

Our car drove up to the streets of a little city situated on the side of one of the mountains that rise from the Cumberland River. On the highest street we climbed onto the porch of a shack set up on props. I stood and looked over the city to one of the most glorious natural views I have ever seen.

Standing by my side was a little girl, undersized, undernourished, clad in rags. Her eyes, affected by malnutrition, could not see the beauty of the hills that lay before her. Her father was a thin, wasted man. There was a mother and three other children—all hollow-cheeked, emaciated, showing inroads of disease.

The father had taken some old boards and made a crude pen under the porch. In it was a white goat. It was that which we had come to see. The Save the Children Fund put it there, and its milk was the food on which we hoped the famished bodies might grow again and the light be brought back into the faded and frightened eyes.

We stopped at another house. There were six children, wan and literally starving, the littlest baby in the mother's arms.

These two families were typical of many that we saw equally destitute. Men without work, families trying to glean a living out of two or three acres of tillable soil on some mountain side. Children growing into maturity in the midst of poverty and squalor, children who have never known a square meal or worn a decent outfit of clothing.

Contributions of money or of clothing or children's books from individuals, classes and organizations would make possible the continuance and much-needed extension of the service of the Save the Children. It is community welfare in 200 isolated mountain points that extends from lending a goat to a family of sickly children to assisting the local police in keeping child beggars off the streets.

Money contributions may be sent to Save the Children Fund at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Warm clothing and sturdy shoes and books for children should be boxed and sent prepaid direct to Save the Children Fund, La Follette Tenn., or to Livingston, Tenn.

FRANK KINGDON, Pastor,
East Orange, N. J. Calvary M. E. Church.